FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT PARTY LEADERS TO MEET 'END OF MAY'

LD151522 Hamburg DPA in German 1523 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA) An East bloc summit meeting will take place in East Berlin next month. A GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed today that the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states will routinely meet in the GDR at the end of May. It is made up of the East Bloc states' party leaders.

Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev is also expected in the GDR. He was last in East Berlin in April 1986 at the SED party congress.

CUBAN OFFICIAL ATTENDS CEMA SESSION IN HUNGARY

FL141913 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1403 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa held preliminary talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Zoltan Juhar, and with other officials attending the CEMAs ministerial meeting that began today in Budapest. During his stay in the country Vila Sosa will inaugurate an exhibit of Cuban products at the Konsumex Enterprise and sign a protocol.

Before traveling to Hungary, the Cuban Domestic Trade Minister visited Poland where he held open and friendly dialogues with Josef Kooziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Polish economic and political leaders. Vila Soa also signed a bilateral agreement for the exchange of merchandise in the amount of 4 million rubles, and it was agreed that the Warsaw Restaurant will be opened in Havana early next year.

AWP PAPER COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV'S PRAGUE SPEECH

AU151257 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 15 Apr 87

["European Security Is Not Guaranteed With the Proposal of Those Who Threaten the Security of Europe -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA) -- In a speech delivered in Prague, the secretary general of the Soviet revisionist party, Gorbachev, raised the proposal that the foreign ministers of the participant countries of the so-called Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Europe gather in Vienna and fix a date for holding the wide-scale negotiations in order to reduce the tactical nuclear weapons, the armed forces and conventional armament, writes among others the commentator Nasho Bakalli in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. This is not a new proposal. The foreign ministers of the participant countries have met several times in the framework of Conference on European Security and Cooperation, but these meetings have yielded no results. They cannot guarantee the European security "because the very Conference on European Security does not aim at European security such a security on our continent either can help it [sentence as received]. This is a conference organised by the American and Soviet diplomacy aiming to know and preserve the zones of influence on the European continent.

At the same time, the setting on agenda of this foreign ministers' conference, that is included in the Soviet proposal is not a new element. The military aspects of the European security are constantly set down in various phases of the conference on European security. Thus while proposing that a new conference of foreign ministers of the participant countries in the Conference on European Security tackle with these problems, the Soviet Union aims at creating a new demagogic forum to cheat the peoples.

ATA REPORTS SHULTZ' ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

AU150853 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA) -- American state secretary, George Shultz arrived on a several day official visit in Moscow, on April 13. During his stay in the Soviet capital, which TASS agency called as a "business visit," Shultz will enter into negotiations with his Soviet partner, Eduard Shevardnadze, concerning the proposal made recently by Gorbachev, for alleged withdrawal of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. According to the reports, Shultz and Shevardnadze began yesterday their round of negotiations, in which took part their advisers too. It is expected that American state secretary meet also with Gorbachev on April 14. [sentence as received]

His statement made in the beginning of March in regard to the present visit of the chief of American diplomacy in Moscow, said that the negotiations will be focused, not only on the "disarmament" issues, but also on the numerous issues of the American-Soviet relations, implying that Shultz' visit may serve also as a preliminary preparation for a new meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. This statement, too, reiterated that the above negotiations will include regional conflicts.

On the eve of the new Soviet-American meeting, that serves the strengthening of the counterrevolutionary dialogue between two imperialist superpowers, Gorbachev made a sensational fresh proposal, on the withdrawal of short-range nuclear missiles from Europe. This proposal aims at prolonging as long as possible, the American-Soviet bargains, as a means to mask the feverish preparations for aggressive wars.

AWP PAPER DERIDES 'UNITED EUROPE' CONCEPT

AU041545 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 28 Mar 87 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "'United Europe': An Occasion Lost 30 Years Ago"]

[Excerpts] This week "United Europe" commemorated the 30th anniversary of its creation, being even more removed from its "union" than it was on 25 March 1957, when the fathers of the "European idea" promised an historic occasion to the Europeans. [passage omitted]

The incorrigible optmists of "United Europe" do not fail to claim publicly the very fact that the European Common Market had only six members when it was founded, whereas it now has 12 members; these countries have 320 million inhabitants, they account for nearly half the world trade, and so forth -- they do not fail to claim all this as a success. But increasing the membership of an economic and political organization does not automatically mean that the degree of their unity and integration has also been increased. [passage omitted]

Nominally, "United Europe" does exist, naturally, as a decor of the West European political stage. But viewed from the reality of the facts, and confronted with the grand projects drafted and signed by West European politicians, it does not exist. It does not exist on the economic plane, not only because of the 17 million unemployed in the 12 member countries, the outdated economic structure, and the recurring crises. It does not exist because of the recurrent contradictions and clashes within the community: from the European Monetary System with the ECU at its center to the questions of the community budget and the policy of agrarian subsidies. Community negotiations on tariff agreements have become issues of dispute, in which the member countries do not hesitate to use 15th and 16th century laws against each other. On the plane of international economic relations, the Europe of the 12 has not only remained behind the United States and Japan, but is daily becoming more impotent to prevent their incursions in European markets.

Nor does "United Europe" exist on the institutional plane. Debates of the type "which comes first: the chicken or the egg" whether it should be a federation or a confederation, whether it should have a European government or European ministries, whether decisions should be taken unanimously or by majority vote: all this has become a vicious circle in which all kinds of meetings, from ministerial to summit meetings, are getting entangled. [passage omitted]

"United Europe" does not exist on the military plane, either. In fact, if there is a great European illusion, it is precisely the creation of a European defense. [passage omitted] Is it possible to create a "United Europe" on matters pertaining to defense, when all its members belong to the NATO military bloc, which is directed by the Americans, and when decisions concerning their defense are taken in Washington? [passage omitted]

The patriarchs of the "European idea" persist in continuing to promote the "United Europe" project. The illusion nurtured by big European capital, the illusion of becoming a third superpower side by side with the United States and the Soviet Union, is indeed a very big one. But "United Europe" has dismissed itself from the world political stage precisely because of the alliance and its subordination to the United States. Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, could not fail to be right when he stated: "The European Common Market is a broken down piece of machinery and unable to operate independently."

The ways currently designated to build "United Europe" are well-known: united currency, united defense, and all-European government. But they have already failed. The unfortunate history of "United Europe" vindicates the prophetic words uttered by Lenin 70 years ago, when he wrote that under conditions of capitalism, the United States of Europe are either an impossibility or reactionary. The "United Europe" dreamt by West European big capital is both. It is a dream that was shattered 30 years ago. Those who projected it lost their opportunity as early as 1957. And those who believe in this "United Europe" in 1987 have also lost the opportunity.

POLISARIO FRONT LEADER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU161117 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, April 16 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the member of the Political Bureau of Polisario Front and minister of information of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Brahim Hakim arrived on a friendly visit to our country.

He was welcomed at the airport by Xhorxhi Robo, secretary general of the Democratic Front of Albanai, Zeqi Agolli, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrades.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

AU112046 Tirana ATA in English 1110 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA) -- The program of cooperation in the field of culture, higher education and science was signed in Vienna between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Austria. For the Albanian side the document was signed by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR in Albania, Idriz Bardhi, and for the Austrian side by the vice-chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Alois Mock.

This program foresees cultural exchanges, cooperation between the universities, scientific activities, exchange of exhibitions, publications, etc.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT TU CONGRESS 9 APRIL

AU091940 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BAT) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, addressed the participants in the Tenth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. He analysed in detail the problems of trade union reconstruction in the conditions of economic self-management. These problems are also the centerpiece of the debates going on for a third day now.

The delegates are unanimous that the current trade union structure does not match the new ways of socialist property administration. The changes brought about in running the enterprises, in the methods of planning and pay, the extension of work forces rights, call for retailoring trade union work, too, so that work forces and individual workers could be helped to learn the art of self-management. The new normative documents, which took effect at the beginning of the year: the Labour Code and the Rules for Economic Activity, provide efficient instruments in this process.

The conviction was expressed that work forces can manage their enterprises only on the basis of the work-team organisation of labour. Criticism was levelled at those managers who persist in forcing their decisions and opinions even in the transition to self-management. The speakers stressed the need for social consciousness and conduct to be brought in line with the principles of self-management.

The statements paid special attention to the growing importance of trade unions in the conditions of the revolution in science and technology. The trade unions-assumed responsibility to fulfil the techno-scientific and socio-economic development plans side by side with solving the technological problems received wholehearted support [sentence as received]. This will make it possible to find in due course optimum variants for training, retraining and relocation of workers and specialists.

The participants in the congress voiced full support for the concept that the achievement of qualitatively new growth of the economy, based on the achievement of techno-scientific progress, requires greater initiative and creativity on the party of the scientists. This should be further bolstered by applying the levers of material interest. This concept would allow the teams of scientists to adopt a new approach to the inventors, to better understand and employ creativity in the self-financing of the economy, and to be true managers of the socialist property.

The delegates spoke about the need to further improve the socialist competition which has already become a well-established mean for mobilizing the workers' resources in the fulfilment of the plans.

Great attention was paid to the latest requirements set by the restructuring process for the trade union activists and namely, to the need for them to improve their qualification in order to be more competent in fulfilling their new and more responsible tasks. The most important thing in the change is to have everyone responsible to the team or group and to have the team responsible for everyone. The conditions for the creation of such an organization, under which the workers would have a direct interest in management of the production, were established after the 9th Congress of the Trade Unions but it is common view that the necessary breakthrough is yet to come.

Great attention was paid by the delegates to the trade unions' social work: safety of labor, the improvement of the working environment, the organization of the workers' rest and recreation and the distribution of the social consumption funds.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, read a large speech at today's session of the T.U. Congress. He spoke about the nature and tasks of and related to the implementation of the strategic policy of qualitative growth in the economy and all fields of social life adopted by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This process of restructuring and radical change is irreversible, said Mr Zhivkov, because it corresponds to the requirements of our time and the new realities at home and in the world in general. The basis for the implementation of this strategic course is modern techno-scientific progress. It is the main thing that we have to keep in mind. It is also a natural consequence of the development of our country and the socialist community. The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its January Plenum were of a historical significance as far as this is concerned, said he.

The secretary general of the BCP CC and president of the State Council emphasized on the trade unions' future development through reconstruction, on the transference of their work to the self-managing organizations and everywhere else where people are working. Man, as producer, a creative force and consumer, must always be in the focus of trade union work.

Mr Zhivkov went on to discuss certain aspects of the current international situation. He noted the working people's contribution to the preservation of peace. The Bulgarian party and state leader commended the enormous significance of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of January 1986 in which the Soviet leader expounded his country's program on the ridding of our planet of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century. The Bulgarian leader also spoke of the Soviet proposal on the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Mandates Commission reported that out of a total of 3327 delegates present at the congress, 55 per cent are industrial and agricultural workers, 19 per cent are intellectuals. 1978 of the delegates are award-winning workers and leading scientists, 387 are chiefs of workers' teams (or brigades as they are known here), 1166 are members of economic councils of enterprises and economic associations.

In their greetings to the congress, the foreign guests reiterated the need for consistency in the struggle to strengthen the unity of the international trade union movement and the promoting of united and coordinated T.U. Actions of the trade unions of different political orientation in the struggle for peace and social progress and for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war.

The heads of the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Mongolia outlined the commonness of the problems and aims of their trade unions at the current stage of the development of the construction of socialism which is marked by the creation of conditions for the further development and improvement of the quality of the cooperation and the strengthening of the integration processes between the countries of the socialist community.

In their greetings to the congress, the delegations of Cuba, Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Nicaragua assessed highly the experience of the Bulgarian Trade Unions in the construction of socialism and expressed gratitude for the support and assistance extended to them by the Bulgarian working people.

The delegations of India, China, Yugoslavia, France, Greece, the Organization of African T.U. Unity, the International Confederation of the Arab Trade Unions, the International Labor Organizations and the T.U. Congress of South Africa also addressed the congress.

TU Council Elects Organs

AU151009 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] The first plenum of the newly elected Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions took place on 10 April. New leading organs were elected by the Central Council.

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, was elected chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Andon Traykov, Vasil Mruchkov, Georgi Karaulanov, Iliya Vulkov, Kosta Andreev, Mariya Vasileva, and Rusi Kararusinov were elected secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Union.

The following persons were elected members of the Bureau of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions: Anni Spancheva, Violeta Stoyanova, Georgi Nachev, Damyan Obreshkov, Dimitur Donchev, Doycho Dinev, Zhelyu Milushev, Ivan Dimitrov, Ivan Popov, Krustyo Petkov, Marina Gocheva, Miladin Shatarov, Nedyalko Nedyalkov, Pancho Burkalov, and Petur Tsekov. A meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Trade Unions also took place. It elected Penka Dodunekova chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

AU131941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] On 13 April the leadership of the Committee on State and People's Control discussed the results of the inspection related to the observance of the governmental and party decisions on curbing alcohol consumption. The inspection revealed that despite certain results which have been achieved in this area, the weaknesses which are being allowed are still serious. Many economic organizations that have been obliged to supply equipment and raw materials, and organize the production of soft drinks, cannot cope with their obligations. Such organizations are the "Bulgarsko Pivo" Economic Trust, the Central Cooperative Union, the National Agro-Industrial Union Association, and so forth.

While some central departments, such as the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of justice are working according to approved programs in this respect, the results they have achieved cannot make up for the shortcomings of all the rest. Therefore, as a result of the inspection, the leadership of the Committee on State and People's Control recommended that the public organizations and economic leaderships be even more actively included in the struggle against the consumption of alcohol.

The leadership of the Committee on State and Public Control also discussed the inspection of the work in the area of tourism and leisure.

Today the Committee on State and People's Control began to inspect and analyze the implementation of the party and governmental decision on ensuring additional sources of water and the effective use of the water resources. The inspection encompasses all okrugs, the enterprises, and the economic organizations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT, PROPOSALS

Daily Comments on Proposals

AU151740 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Apr 87 p 2

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "We Comment" column: "For the Benefit of Our 'All-European Home'"]

[Text] In his speech at the Palace of Culture in Prague on Friday [10 April], Mikhail Gorbachev also said, inter alia: "In the spirit of new thinking, we have come out with the idea of an 'all-European home.' This is no pleasing phantasy; it is the result of a serious analysis of the situation in Europe. The term 'all-European home' primarily means the recognition of a certain wholeness, even though it involves states belonging to different social systems, states which are members of military-political blocs opposed to each other."

This is a most significant thought. It expresses the fact that the urgent problem of contemporary international relations cannot be, in the least, assessed only from the viewpoint of relations between two world powers -- the United States and the USSR; the fact that all states, all nations must participate in the createion of a peaceful future. Due to the number of historical, economic, political, and military factors, Europe holds a most significant position in this.

In the sixties a dialogue on European security and cooperation developed here, a dialogue which is yielding remarkable results even though many states in the West maintained for a long time a very reserved attitude toward the initial initiative of the Warsaw Pact states. However, in 1975 these efforts culminated in the CSCE, a conference of 35 countries held in Helsinki, and in the signing of the Final Act.

Despite difficulties, problems, and obstacles, this dialogue was continued. In the course of the past decades its force was not at all exhausted' on the contrary, new possibilities and a potential for further developing this dialogue emerged.

The road to be followed is shown particularly by the latest Soviet initiatives announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague on Friday. Their core is the proposal to negotiate on operational-tactical missiles (with a 500-1,000km range). We have here part of a comprehensive effort to attain a reduction in both nuclear and conventional armaments on the European Continent. The reduction process should be gradual and equilibrium should be maintained in every stage, on the level of "sensible sufficiency," as M. Gorbachev stressed.

In this connection we have a very significant proposal -- that the ministers of foreign affairs of the states which participated in the Helsinki conference should convene in Vienna. The purpose of such a meeting could be an agreement to open extensive negotiations, aimed at radically cutting the number of tactical nuclear arms, armed forces, and conventional armaments in Europe.

This is an extremely momentous impulse for Europe, for all signatories of the Final Act; essentially, it is an impulse to begin a new stage of the "Helsinki process" -- that means, to begin a new stage for dialogue on security and cooperation in Europe. The expreience for working out possible measures was provided last year at the Stockholm conference.

Europe, above all central Europe, is full of weapons. Their concentration on the continent is 20 times higher than the worldwide average. It is even substantially higher than in the crisis-ridden areas of the world, such as in the Middle East and elsewhere. imiply, Europe is oversaturated with weapons. At the same time these are weapons of various kinds, including the most destructive ones. The Warsaw Pact and NATO armies which are confronting each other are comprised of 3 million armed men, tens of thousands of fighter planes and tanks, armored personnel carriers, guns, and missiles.

The West often speaks of inequality, of a lack of equilibrium. The fact is that an approximate equilibrium of military forces does exist between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. This naturally does not mean that a lack of asymmetry, or disproportion [nesourmernost], exists in the armed forces of the two sides in Europe. It is the result of historic, geographic, and other factors. The Soviet Union is in favor of removing this asymmetry, but not in a way which would make the military arsenals grow.

The outbreak of any war at all would have catastrophic consequences in Europe. Let us take into account the dislocation and size of the population here, the multitude of urban agglomerations, the concentration of industry and the communications network, and so forth. Let us not forget that Europe has about 200 nuclear power plant blocks, each of which -- were it to be hit, even by a conventional bomb -- would spread nuclear death to a distance of thousands of kilometers around it. And think about the threat represented, for instance, by the concentration of chemical production in Europe. This, too, is obvious.

This is a threat which concerns all European states, regardless of their socioeconomic system, regardless of whether they are large or small.

There are issues which not only divide us, but also link us. We cannot disregard the fact that we have common ecological problems. These problems are more complicated on our continent than anywhere else. Europe is also linked together by numerous economic, cultural, and other ties, and above all by responsibility for the kind of future the world will have.

If our beautiful continent is not to change into a nuclear cemetery, military detente must be attained. The key to this lies in the effort to limit armaments. That is why the peace initiatives proposed in Prague by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary are aimed toward this.

We in Czechoslovakia support them fully and unreservedly because, among other things, our country lies in the center of Europe, and because it has often been the victim of destructive and bloody wars in the past.

The new Soviet peace proposals ensure, in their substance, a safe and peaceful future for Europe. We emphasize again: They represent significant, new, and also realistic incentives for continuing the Helsinki process. They take into account the issues which have been urgently coming to the fore particularly in the last few years, not only in the political sphere, but also in ecology, medical care, and so forth.

The new proposals are sweeping away many objections brought forward by the NATO countries against the Soviet Union's disarmament initiatives. It is a fat that, so far, the NATO states' first reactions have been to call Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals "interesting" or "stimulating." Only the future will show whether those people, on whose first commentaries we are now relying, really have in mind what they are saying.

Visit Promotes Internationalism

AU161321 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Common Road Toward the Same Goals"]

[Text] Our socialist fatherland has not yet seen such enthusiasm, such spontaneous and sincere cordiality and candor during meetings with foreign statemen and politicians as that seen during the 3-day official friendly visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to Czechoslovakia in the second half of last week. At the same time, it was no momentary flare-up of emotions, stimulated by the festive and unparalleled atmosphere of events. The atmosphere of these days burst forth from the depth of the hearts and minds, out of conviction, out of the relations toward the Soviet people, their country, and the Communist Party.

In concluding the festive gathering in Prague's Palace of Culture, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, very aptly replied in a few words to the question about the sources of our people's deeply human attitude toward the Soviet Union, its Communist Party, and Comrade Gorbachev personally. First, it stems from the interest in the great effort of Soviet Communists, of Soviet people, to raise Soviet society to a new and higher level in the economic, social, cultural, scientific, and other spheres. Second, it stems from the Soviet Union's untiring efforts to attain a peaceful solution to the problems of our present world.

Another thing particularly attracted attention during these 3 days; the uninterrupted cordial and frank comradely talks on all levels -- in the streets of Prague and Bratislava, in the CKD plant, in the unified cooperative farm in Cifer, with leading representatives of the CPCZ and the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL), with workers, farmers, members of the technical and artistic intelligentsia, politicians, young people and old. At the same time Mikhail Gorbachev's discourses were not "compulsorily" polite, timidly wrapped into "soft" words. One of the workers in the CKD Compressor Plant in Prague appraised their candor and frankness: "He asks you something, and he wants to hear a sincere reply. One can see that he is really interested in the answer, that it is no mere formality."

We all feel and understand that we have witnessed an extraordinary event because, as Comrade Husak said, it took place in an extraordinary period, a period when the world is entering a new, revolutionary phase: "It is searching for new answers to the urgent questions of the times, reassessing and changing what has become obsolete, and verifying new paths of a more rapid economic, scientific-technical, and social advancement." The decisive thing in this is the activity of the CPSU, which has carried out a profound analysis of the present stage and is consistently implemented in practice, the strategy of acceleration, of revolutionary restructuring and democratization of the Soviet society on the basis of the line adopted by the 27th Congress and the January session of its Central Committee. Its course is an example of the creative development of Leninism in the solution of key theoretical and practical issues of socialist construction. It is of immense significance not only for the Soviet Union, but also for us, for the entire socialist community, for peace and progress in the world.

The idea of restructuring is not a figment of alchemists' combinations, it was elevated to the agenda of the day by the objective course of social development, by the need to further improve and deepen socialism. Mikhail Gorbachev mentioned this in Prague: "Sometimes it happens that we live in quite a sturdy building, a building with firm foundations and a reliable construction; at the same time a lot of things no longer satisfy us, because they do not conform to demands and needs. Small repairs are of no use here. One must undertake a radical reconstruction.

In the same way we, too, have begun restructuring our economy and policy, the spiritual sphere, and the style and methods of party work on the reliable foundations of socialism."

This corresponds to the deepest essence of socialism, to the justified requirements of social progress. At the same time the Soviet comrades do not imagine that they have found the final answer to all questions raised by life. They do not demand that they be mechanically copied, either. But it is exactly in this context that we can recall Comrade Husak's words at the recent Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session in March 1987: "Nobody is foisting on us the line of the CPSU Central Committee; however, we will learn from everything that can help us carry out the resolution adopted by our party's 17th Congress, making use of it under our own conditions for our own work. We have been learning from the Soviet Communists throughout the history of our party; there is all the more reason to make use of their experience today." We can enjoy words of appreciation, which appraise Czechoslovakia as it deserves, and in accordance with truth as a developed, economically and socially mature state; but we must not halt, because the problems brought by life will start accumulating. We, too, should set out with greater courage on the road of new and revolutionary transformations under the Communist Party's leadership. In order to reach the bold goals which we have set for ourselves in the interests of a better life for our people's, and for the benefit of socialism, we must show a greater knowledge, creativity, self-improvement, and discipline. Above all, we must have greater faith in the strength of our people as the creators and masters of our country.

It is also immensely important to develop new and higher forms of cooperation with the socialist countries, and the Soviet Union in particular. We have in mind, forms which will intensify the integration processes through cooperation and specialization, by establishing direct production and scientific-technical contacts and by founding joint enterprises and organizations. We must move on from good intentions to specific deeds. Only thus can we conquer the steep heights of scientific-technical progress; only thus can we mobilize and multiply our forces in the interests of providing socialism with the most modern forms of social organization.

During Mikhail Gorbachev's official friendly visit to our country, the issues of the socialist countries' cooperation attracted particular attention. This is natural, because the level achieved in shaping socialism as a world system, as well as the dramatic pitfalls of international developments, require that we raise the entire system of mutual collaboration among our countries to a qualitatively new level. Comrade Gorbachev stated that the political relations between these countries must be built on the basis of equal rights and mutual responsibility, and that in economic matters it is essential to maintain the principles of mutual advantages and mutual assistance. The independence of every party, its responsibility toward its people, the right to sovereign decisions in resolving the issues of the country's development -- all these are incontestable principles. In the same way it is unambiguously valid that the socialist community's successes are impossible if every party and every country does not equally follow both its own interests and common interests, they are impossible without relations of respect for friends and allies, without a binding respect for their interests.

Thus, the multilateral collaboration of socialist countries, including relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, must lead, to the materialization of socialist internationalism. One can often encounter obstacles on this road, for instance in economic and scientific-technical cooperation; but the existence of a Soviet-Czechoslovak scientific-production association, the Robot association, or the existence of a common biological-technical laboratory in Nitra, can be regarded as the embroyo of new, long-range, and highly effective forms of socialist economic cooperation. [paragraph continues]

In this context the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet communique, issued at the conclusin of Comrade Gorbachev's official friendly visit, stressed that "the needs of accelerating socio-economic development on the basis of economic integration inevitably demand the growth of initiative and activity in ministries and central agencies, in enterprises and associations, for the sake of implementing the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and USSR and the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member Countries Up to the Year 2000." Simultaneously, the decisive incentives for this should be provided by the inevitable activation of political cooperation and the expansion and enhancement of the effectiveness of party contacts on all levels, from central agencies to primary organizations.

It is quite natural that, in connection with these constructive deliberations, plans, and steps which are linked with peaceful construction work, Mikhail Gorbachev's stay in Czechoslovakia was of far-reaching significance, from the viewpoint of strengthening the hope that the danger of a nuclear war can be removed. The package of new peace proposals which was presented in Prague, which primarily concerns Europe's role in the present world, has already become part of public awareness. This again proves that the Soviet Union is not content with mere words in its foreign policy, and that it strives by its specific actions, to reduce the threat and level of military confrontation on our continent and build a sturdy edifice of worldwide peace around the "European home of peace."

In view of their contents, their overall course, incentives, and results, the 3 days of Mikhail Gorbachev's official friendly visit to our country were a truly historic event. They affirmed the unity of views and actions of our communist parties and the fact that, on our common road these same goals, that socialist ideas and friendship have become a material force and an integral part of the awareness and life of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and of the Soviet Union.

Editorial Assesses Visit

AU161338 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Jointly in the Revolutionary Feat of Restructuring"]

[Text] The official friendly visit paid by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to Czechoslovakia was undoubtedly a magnificent manifestation of traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance, all-round cooperation, and collaboration.

At the same time this visit was an expression of the new times, corresponding to the new stage in the development of world socialism. The Soviet Union, together with our own country and other socialist states, is searching for new answers to the pressing questions of today; they are reassessing and changing what has become obsolete; they are testing new paths toward a speedier economic, scientific-technical, and social upsurge.

We are living in a period of efforts to acquire new thinking; it is also the time of energetic activity. We are living in a period in which one must release and remove the brakes which are preventing further development of the socialist social system, and in which one must find, and immediately put into practice, new forces and tools which will lead socialism to a qualitatively higher level of development.

As so often in the past, the role of pioneer has been taken over by the most experienced and powerful detachment of the world revolutionary movement, the CPSU. It has laid out the policy of restructuring, aimed at a qualitative transformation of Soviet society. The CPSU is also accomplishing another task, one which is more important and contributes more than anything else: It is accumulating the experience flowing from the struggle of the new against the old, it is learning from the struggle of the new against the old, it is getting to know what has so far been unknown. Its political practice is revealing what is general and what is essential in the development, and what is special and unique.

We in socialist Czechoslovakia appreciate the immense merits of the revolutionary feat begun by the communists and people of the Soviet Union; it is of invaluable assistance to us in accelerating the bulding of socialism in our country.

We all feel that a new future is being born in the Soviet Union, that the floodgates of an unprecedented upsurge of creative forces and possibilities of socialism are opening, that prospects to which we profess our allegiance are being built. After all, this is why the Czechoslovak people have created such an excited and spontaneous atmosphere, an atmosphere full of understanding, approval, and sympathies which accompanied Mikhail Gorbachev for 3 days throughout our socialist fatherland.

The CPSU, its words and deeds, enjoy great respect and unconcealed admiration in our country. "Comrade Gorbachev is a symbol of all new aspects of the struggle for a higher level of socialist society, for greater freedom of the people, for greater freedom of speech, for man's higher role in all spheres of social life." Comrade Husak's words gave a true picture of the roots of that enormous attention devoted by our entire public to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's visit -- that attention which also determined the political impact of the visit.

The idea of restructuring is the result of present needs and future demands of socialism. In this sense it is part of the objective development of socialism, and is thus an irreversible logical process. Socialist Czechoslovakia professes allegiance to this effort by preparing the economic reform, by directing its intentions toward deepening democratization in all social spheres and toward expanding the people's participation in management and administration. The pivotal idea of Soviet restructuring is expressed here -- the idea that the development of socialist democracy is the motor which will provide desirable acceleration to socialist construction. The March CPCZ Central Committee Plenum and the specific measures it adopted prove how seriously we receive the conclusions of the congress of Soviet Communists and the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Our party has always learned from Soviet comrades; their experience has helped pave the way for a new, free, and socially just society in our country, too. The exchange of experience and the collective evaluation and assessment of problems are some of the sources of our strength. Experience is not a one-way road. Only the more valuable and better experience, experience which truthfully reflects the heartbeat of the times and the social development, only this kind of experience can assert itself in mutual competition. Today Soviet restructuring represents this kind of experience for us.

Socialism is developing as a social system on a worldwide scale. It has become firmly rooted in international life. It has proved that it is the objective base of all human progress. Our people, too, have contributed to its growth.

"You really have reason to be proud. Present Czechoslovakia is facing the world as a deeveloped, economically and socially advanced state. Its national economy is characterized by an enviable stability, it has been freed of the burden of foreign debts. It has at its disposal a significant industrial and scientific-technical potential and an intensive agriculture. The population's living standards, the education system and medical care, the care for the rising generation and for merited working people compare favorably with the highest world indexes."

Yes, thanks to the strategy worked out by our party, socialist Czechoslovakia has achieved marked success. We realize that this was due to our knowing how to make use of our Soviet friends. It is only thus, that we have been able to resolve certain issues of socialist construction by original methods and sooner than some of our socialist alles have been able to do so.

However, we must constantly, in a communist principled way, concentrate our efforts on those areas in which we are not succeeding on our revolutionary road. We feel all the shortcomings, problems, and outdated things which are a burden for us. We are turning again to the Soviet experience in order to study it. Actually, we, too, want to rapidly get rid of many shortcomings which are burning our Soviet friends, too, and which they are striving to overcome. We gladly welcome the inspiring influence of Soviet restructuring and we judge that it is creating a useful recipe for action in the entire complex of theoretical riches and practical results. Restructuring in the USSR corresponds to the practical needs of social progress.

Both countries are focusing their efforts on the tasks of socialist integration. It is aimed at rationally pooling the material and spiritual potential of the fraternal countries. After all, the restructuring of economic mechanism in the USSR and CSSR fosters, and almost directly demands, new approaches to the development of economic cooperation. Together with the Soviet Union we attribute primary significance to the consistent implementation of the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the two states up to the year 2000 and to the systematic accomplishment of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program of CEMA member states.

The novelty of the approach agreed upon by the top USSR and CSSR representatives lies in the fact that the main concern is not merely the honest and consistent fulfillment of commitments -- this must be self-evident; the main concern is to find and use new forms of economic cooperation. Above all, we are concerned with broadly developing direct contacts between enterprises and setting up joint enterprises and associations; and with comprehensively deepening specialization and cooperation in production, especially in engineering, but also in other branches of economy. Direct contacts between enterprises, organizations, and associations are undoubtedly an efficient and long-term path

The Czechoslovak-Soviet negotiations are also concerned with topical international issues. The socialist states are honestly and frankly striving to reach a lasting peace, for themselves and for the whole world. They are combining their efforts with the all-human longing for a safe and peaceful future for the world, and for this reason they are raising, to the first place, a common task: to remove the most terrifying arms, nuclear arms, and to go over to a life free of the deadly destructiveness of war.

M. Gorbachev's visit provided the Czechoslovak people and their party and state leadership with an opportunity to demonstrate our all-popular support for the foreign-political line of the 27th CPSU Congress, for the program of saving civilization from nuclear destruction. We support the demand for new thinking in the nuclear age, for the kind of thinking which, in the interests of mankind's survival, must inevitably replace the doctrines which are merely verbal cover for the illusion that political goals can be reached via military confrontation.

The topical Soviet proposal which intrinsically concerns Europe's interests -- the proposal to liquidate the intermediate-range nuclear missiles -- is an expression of new thinking. And in Prague Comrade Gorbachev presented a new appeal, which opens wide the gates toward attaining a nuclear-free Europe.

M. Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia was truly an extraordinary event. Its results establish realistic prerequisites for raising the entire complex of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations to a qualitatively higher level. Our revolutionary friendship is being intertwined with the revolutionary feat of qualitative transformations of the socialist societies in the USSR and CSSR.

There is a firm unity of opinion and action between the CPCZ and CPSU. There is a harmony of hearts and minds; we are jointly developing the program of acceleration; we have the same views on the strategy of the further progress of socialist construction and on the consolidation of the socialist community's unity, of the fight for peace and progress in the world.

We are following the same aims, we are taking the same road!

Presidium Discusses Results

AU161105 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 87 p 1

["CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed the course and results of the visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in the CSSR on 9-11 April 1987.

The visit by the highest representative of the Soviet Union took place at an important time in the life of the nationalities of the two countries. Under the leadership of their communist parties they are waging an active struggle for the restructuring of society. Its aim is to accelerate the progress of socialist society, fully develop the advantages of socialism, give it the most modern forms of social organization.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium is convinced that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's stay in the CSSR and the talks with him are a significant milestone in the development of relations between our parties and states, in strengthening and expanding fraternal allied relations. New greater possibilities are opening for deeper Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all spheres. Specific plans for their effective use were also drawn up. The talks stressed economic and scientific-technical cooperation, energetic procedures when introducing progressive forms of cooperation, such as specialization and cooperation of production, establishing direct relations between enterprises, and setting up joint organizations.

We are of the opinion that the visit will contribute to strengthening international unity, and to cooperation and collaboration of the entire socialist community. It provided new stimuli for the solution of topical tasks of development and enrichment of socialism.

Working meetings and conversations with citizens held during the visit reaffirmed our party's and people's broad support for the CPSU's policy and the profound sympathy that we feel toward the innovative course of revolutionary changes carried out by the Soviet Union at the Communist Party's initiative, toward the immense effort expended by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Czechoslovak communists have again shown their unequivocal support for the resolutions of the 27th Congress and the January session of the CPSU Central Committee. They find in them a living source of inspiration for the implementation of the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, for the solution of the current tasks of our society's development, and for deepening socialist democracy.

The CPCZ and all our people highly value the USSR's foreign policy which leads to the improvement of the international situation, elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, and to guaranteeing European and world security. We fully identify ourselves with this policy. We welcome the fact that from the mouth of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev came new momentous proposals, sweeping from the table various objections of the West and paving the road for agreements aimed at creating a Europe without nuclear weapons. Together with other suggestions, they constitute evidence of the creative, constructive, and responsible approach of the Soviet Union to the building of mutual confidence and firm foundations of our common "all-European home."

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country has brought many fresh ideas and stimuli for a common course in the development of socialist society and the deepening of mutual relations. The talks affirmed the full unanimity on all issues of domestic and international development.

For the CPCZ and our people, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's visit became an opportunity to show the CPSU and the Soviet people real gratitude for the all-round assistance, alliance, and friendship, which have been our support in the entire period of socialist construction. We value the high appreciation of the party's and the people's work expressed in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches, and his assurance that we will always remain together, always -- in good as well as in difficult times -- proceed together.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium calls on all communists, party and state agencies and institutions, to creatively and with the greatest responsibility elaborate the results of the visit, adopt concrete measures, and introduce them into life without delay.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expresses its sincere thanks to our people for the spontaneous and warm expression of friendship toward the Soviet Union, its party and its people. It has again convincingly shown that Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship is firm and unshakable, that it is the guarantee of security, and a peaceful and happy future of our nations.

FOJTIK SPEAKS ON RESTRUCTURING AT PRAGUE FORUM

LD170253 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT 16 Apr 87

["Main Parts of Speech at Conference on Restructuring" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague April 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik stressed the extraordinary importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's recent visit to Czechoslovakia which gave a new impulse to the solution of questions of the development and enrichment of socialism, at today's conference of senior workers of the information media.

Dealing in detail with the need for open policy and broad flow of information, a basic prerequisite of restructuring, he said that restructuring is no rejection of the past, it is rejection of that of the past "which we cannot and have no right to take to the future". This applies to all spheres of life, the economic, social as well as intellectual spheres.

Jan Fojtik said Mikhail Gorbachev's visit could have been expected to put an end to various speculations in the West whether Czechoslovakia and its Communist Party would embark on the road of restructuring or stay aside of the process. However, response in the bourgeois press to the visit indicates that the anti-Czechoslovak campaign will continue although somewhat modified. Its aim seems to be to confuse people in this country and in the West, to activate opposition elements in our country and feed their hope that the process of restructuring will involve such "revaluation of values" as will increase their chance of assertion in political life, he said and added that "we do not overestimate the influence of this propaganda, but it would be erroneous to overlook it".

Jan Fojtik said that "we shall have no polemics in our information media whether restructuring applies to us or not. What sense would there be in breaking into an open door? But what we shall write about and passionately discuss are questions of the sense and concrete forms of the realization of this restructuring in our conditions".

He criticized "generalization, diffidence in mentioning problems, vagueness of expression, ill-conceived terminology, and criticism not mentioning whom it concerns and using insoluble equations with many unknown quantities anyone can substitute with anything" as very bad in propaganda, and added that "this could become a serious obstacle to the mobilization of forces for the restructuring...the basic demand placed on propaganda is truthfulness".

Jan Fojtik emphasized the need for "maximum activation of Czechoslovakia's intellectual potential and creativeness of people for the restructuring. This must be the objective of the entire ideological work whose main task is to shape the thinking of the millions in the spirit of the restructuring, to guide the broad strata of the people to act s the real managers and responsible administrators of their country".

This shows that leading workers at all levels cannot evade work with people, they cannot sit at their tables and "be too busy" to see people.

Time should run out for people who -- for the sake of their career -- are ready to "cover up" every mistake, falisfy documents and conceal shortcomings whatever it might cost society. What we call "glasnost" should shake the soil on which they have so far been standing firmly, frequently protected by "someone from above", Jan Fojtik said and stressed that "they must be criticized in a manner convicting them of their deeds, or to be more exact the consequences of their deeds. The criticism must contain nothing that would have even a tinge of demagogy".

SHULTZ REFLECTS 'OLD THINKING OF WASHINGTON'

LD170829 Prague CTK in English 0710 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 17 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper RUDE PRAVO today welcomed the latest Soviet arms control proposal, calling it a "major new initiative".

It said the Soviet offer to scrap Soviet short-range nuclear missiles in Europe weas "undoubtedly aimed at a further lowering of military tension" in Europe by envisaging the removal of both intermediate- and short-range nuclear missiles from the continent.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said during his talks with visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Tuesday the Soviet Union was ready to write into an agreement on the elimination of the intermediate-range forces a pledge to dismantle its short-range missiles.

RUDE PRAVO noted that the initiative went further than Gorbachev's proposal made in Prague a week ago and offering to open new talks on cuts and the eventual elimination of short-range missiles not linked to negotiations on the intermediate-range forces.

The paper said the Soviet proposals involved "hundreds" of short-range missiles currently deployed by both the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"It is evident that the new Soviet proposals, if implemented, would lower military tension in Europe and reduce the risk of a nuclear conflict," it said.

But it criticized Shultz for failing to "give at least a hint the United States would be willing to embark on the road toward the elimination of operational-tactical missiles", adding the secretary's stand during the Moscow talks reflected the "old thinking of Washington's ruling circles ignoring the realities of the present age" and continuing to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union.

"In other words, while the Soviet Union would unilaterally destroy its rockets, Washington would add to its arsenal new, even more destructive missiles," it said.

But it stressed such attempts were bound to fail, adding: "The security of the present world can be built only from a security equal on both sides."

HUSAK AWARDS DPRK LEADER GOTTWALD ORDER

LD162140 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak awarded the Klement Gottwald order to Korean Workers' Party General Secretary and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song for his service to the development of friendly people's Korea and to the development of Czechoslovak-Korean cooperation.

The order was bestowed upon him on his 75th birthday at the proposal of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium.

A congratulatory letter, sent to Kim Il-song by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, highly appreciated his long activity in the highest party and state functions of people's Korea, and emphasized the consistent efforts exerted by Kim Il-song in the joint struggle for the preservation of peace, for the averting of nuclear war and for peaceful reunification of Korea. This effort has won him high international recognition and authority.

The letter voiced satisfaction with the level and high rate of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and people's Korea, between the communist parties and peoples of the two countries. It pointed to Kim Il-song's great personal contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Korean friendship and cooperation.

CHARTER 77 REPRESENTATIVES MEET SENATOR NUNN

AU151114 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] PRAGUE, April 15 (AFP) -- A group of visiting United States senators met here with representatives of the dissident Charter 77 movement to learn its views on the implications of last week's visit to Czechoslovakia by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a Charter 77 communique said Wednesday.

Democratic Senator Sam Nunn had talks late Tuesday with Charter 77 members Libuse Silhanova, Martin Palous, Jiri Dienstbier and Vaclav Maly. He was accompanied by the U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Martin Niemczik.

Mr. Nunn was also told about humanitarian problems and the situation of the Church in Czechoslovakia, the communique dded.

The senators, who arrived in Prague Monday, have already met Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek of Bohemia and Czechoslovak officials, including the second-ranking member of the Communist Party, Vasil Bilak.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN GOODS PROTOCOL -- Kabul April 13 (CTK) Correspondent) -- A protocol on goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan for 1987-88 was signed here today providing for more than 10-per cent higher turnover in bilateral trade. The main items in Czechoslovakia's exports to Afghanistan will be machinery and equipment. Afghanistan will export cotton, raisins, almonds, leather and other raw materials to Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 13 Apr 87 LD]

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CONTINUES TALKS WITH FISCHER

LD142105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- The official talks between the GDR and CSSR foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek continued on Tuesday.

During the talk, the firm intention to strengthen the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states and to actively contribute to the improvement of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA was declared. The two foreign ministers attached special importance to the deepening of socialist economic integration on the part of implementing the complex program of scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000.

Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek described it as a main concern of GDR and CSSR policy to secure lasting peace and to eliminate the danger of nuclear war.

The two states would therefore continue in the future to do their utmost to end the arms race and bring about concrete disarmament measures, above all in the nuclear sphere. The USSR's proposals for a world without nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and the Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact states on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe provide a basis acceptable for all in this.

They strongly supported the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on immediately concluding a seperate agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. They stressed that immediately after the signing of such an agreement, the increased-range weapons that were deployed in response to the stationing of the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe would be withdrawn from the territory of the GDR and CSSR. In this connection they referred to the great signficance of the joint proposals of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe for the further reduction of military confrontation.

Both sides were willing to jointly seek feasible ways with the FRG for the realization of these proposals.

The two politicians underlined the desire of their governments to continue the policy of dialogue and cooperation with all forces ready for understanding, in the interests of improving the international relations. They underlined their countries' support for the further development and deepening of the all-European process for more security, detente, and cooperation. An important step toward this would be the successful conclusion of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting, which was strongly supported in a relevant statement by the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw pact member-states in Moscow in March 1987.

The talks held between the two ministers led to a full agreement on all issues discussed.

Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Oskar Fischer to pay a visit to the CSSR. Oskar Fischer accepted the invitation with thanks.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD151421 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1226 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Suhl, 15 Apr (ADN) -- CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his official visit to the GDR today with a visit to the Thuringian Area (Bezirk) capital of Suhl. He was given a warm sendoff by his counterpart, Oskar Fischer, Hans Albrecht, first secretary of the SED area executive, and Area Council Chairman Arnold Zimmermann. Earlier the two foreign ministers continued and concluded their official talks. Council Chairman Arnold Zimmermann hosted a luncheon in honor of his guest.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was welcomed in Suhl this morning. His agenda on the 3d day of his visit to the GDR included meetings with workers at the historic vehicle and hunting weapons works in Suhl and a tour of the city's weapons museum.

The CSSR foreign minister left for home from Suhl this afternoon.

Interviewed on Return

LD151649 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin April 15 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CTK today he and his GDR colleague Oskar Fischer had expressed conviction during their talks that the other side would constructively respond to the proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague last week.

Speaking at the close of his three-day official visit to the GDR Bohuslav Chnoupek added that both ministers supported the stand that disarmament must proceed under strict control, including on-the-spot inspection.

Czechoslovakia and the GDR highly praise the Soviet support for their proposal to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to start talks on a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe. The European continent and all mankind now have a new hope and it would be a pity to waste it, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He added that identity of the two countries' views was also apparent in his talks with SED party general secretary and State Council chairman Erich Honecker and Premier Willi Stoph. They stressed the irreplaceable role of the Warsaw Treaty in the peace-making process and the importance of coordinating the foreign policies of its member states.

In their evaluation of bilateral relations both sides noted that their level was now the highest ever.

PARTY DAILY ON ISRAELI PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BERLIN

AU141426 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Apr 87 p 2

["He" editorial: "Mr President, Better You Had Remained Silent"]

[Text] During a visit to Berlin (West), Israeli President Hayim Herzog honored the victims of fascism, those millions of Jewish citizens who were cruelly killed by the Nazis in Germany and many other European countries. On this occasion the president felt obliged to make a remark about the GDR. He said that "there the responsibility is often rejected. This is an eloquent silence, more eloquent than any words could be."

One has to seriously ask who gave such bad advice to the Israeli president that history and the present are distorted. The GDR is a country whose leading men and women were themselves persecuted by the fascists. Countless numbers of their fellow-fighters fell in the antifascist resistance. For decades they themselves were incarcerated in prisons and concentration camps or were forced into illegality and exile. Many of them suffered the pains of torture. Many of them carry the brand of the Auschwitz numbers on their arms.

In the hours of liberation they considered it their supreme task to eradicate fascism at its roots in our part of Germany. Our socialist state, the GDR, was established under the sign of consistent antifascism and the final elimination of anti-Semitism, of any racial discrimination and hatred among nations.

And the GDR has not only proclaimed this spirit, but it has been and is pledged to it, it has acted and acts correspondingly. It is one of the outstanding characteristics of the GDR that all its citizens, regardless of their social origin, class, ideology, or creed, are equal and that they all have their place in our socialist society. This should also be known to Mr Diepgen, the governing mayor of Berlin, who, in the former Reichstag building, explained to his guest the course of the border between the capitalist and the socialist world.

In our country all the people feel deep respect for the victims of fascism, in particular also for the millions of murdered Jews. Our country's youth grows up filled with respect and responsibility toward those who were herded onto the scaffold and into the gas chambers, who were persecuted and tortured. The socialist German state, its policy, and its ethics are antifascism put into practice.

Mr President, would it not have been better if you had remained silent?

FISCHER RECEIVES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

LD161717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Thursday received Allen Holmes, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Political and Military Affairs, for a talk. The U.S. representative informed him on Secretary of State Shultz' talks with the Soviet leadership in Moscow on Shultz' behalf.

Oskar Fischer thanked him for the information. He underlined the great importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's latest intiatives and expressed the hope that rapid progress would be made in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

The talk was attended by U.S. charge d'affaires in the GDR, Alan R. Thompson, and Ambassador Peter Steglich.

GDR POLITICIAN COMMENTS ON INCREASED TRAVEL TO FRG

LD091356 Hamburg DPA in German 1133 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Weimar, (DPA) -- According to Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the GDR Liberal-Democratic Party of Germay (LDPD), more GDR citizens will be able to travel to the Federal Republic within the framework of family visits this year than in 1986. FDP Bundestag group chairman Wolfgang Mischnick also told journalists in Weimar on Thursday that in a 2 and 1/2 hour talk, Gerlach had told him that there was an upward trend in these trips. [passage omitted]

Gorbachev's reform policy was also featured in the two politicians' talk on Wednesday evening. Gerlach had spoken of the "irreversibility" of the Soviet Union's path of reform. This was also the view of the Warsaw Pact states as a whole, Mischnick quoted Gerlach as saying. [passage omitted]

GDR, W. BERLIN DISCUSS EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY

LD151406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- In a talk today between GDR government representative Dr Walter Mueller, and Senate Conductor [senatsdirigent] Gerhard Kunze, a representative of the west Berlin senate, questions of mutual interest were discussed. In line with an agreement reached, negotiations began on a further exchange of territory between the GDR and Berlin (West).

MEETING WITH LIBYA HELD ON RAID ANNIVERSARY

AU161245 East Berling NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Potsdam (ADN) -- On Tuesday [14 April] the participants of a friendship meeting held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the U.S. bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi expressed solidarity with the Libyan people. Abdussalam Alregee [spelling as published], acting secretary of the People's Committee of Libyan People's Bureau in the GDR, said that his country is standing at the side of the socialist states in the struggle to preserve world peace. It supports the intiative to eliminate the intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

HONECKER TO VISIT NETHERLANDS 3-5 JUNE

LD151036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0959 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will pay an official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands from 3 to 5 June this year. He has been invited by the Dutch Government.

DAILY REPORTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE 1 MAY SLOGANS

AU121933 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 87 p 1

["SED Central Committee slogans on 1 May 1987']

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May, the fighting day of the international workers class!
2. Everything for the well-being of the people, everything for safeguarding peace -- We implement the resolutions of the 11th party congress!
3. Greetings and thanks to all working people for their achievements aimed at the flourishing of our GDR!
4. The SED program -- a clear course for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR!
5. Onward to the advantage of all -- for the successful continuation of the unity of economic and social policy!
6. Our socialist fatherland -- a state with social security, protection, and confidence in the future!
7. For the continuation of our peace policy! For dialogue and cooperation between all forces of reason and realism!
8. Full support for the Soviet disarmament initiative! Away with the intermediate-range missiles from Europe!
9. Away with the devilish equipment! For a Europe without nuclear weapons!
10. The stronger socialism, the more secure peace!
11. Onward to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! 1917 -- the beginning of an new epoch for mankind!
12. In fraternal alliance with the USSR -- everything for socialism and peace!
13. Long live the indestructible fraternal alliance of SED and CPSU!
14. For the firm unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries!
15. Socialist economic integration -- with joint strength for a high level in science and production!
16. Our 750-year-old capital city of Berlin -- a landmark of socialism on German soil!
17. Work, plan, and govern together -- living socialist democracy!
18. In tested alliance with the National Front -- for a further upswing in town and countryside!
19. My workplace -- my combat station for peace!
20. Trade Unionists! In socialist competition with fulfilled pledges to the 11th FDGB Congress!
21. Fulfill and overfulfill the 1987 plan with new initiatives -- we keep our word!
22. Dynamic economic growth through comprehensive intensification!
23. High labor productivity, efficiency, and quality through top performances in science and technology!
24. High performance increase through broad application and effective utilization of key technologies!
25. We implement the housing program with determination -- the core of our social policy!
26. Researchers, constructors, and technologists! High economic growth requires bold ideas and effective solutions!
27. Cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture! For the 13th Peasants Congress -- top performances in the fields and barns!
28. Working people of trade and services! Good performances ever day for the well-being of the people!
29. Members of the health and social sectors! Good care for the citizens -- the basic concern of our socialist society!

30. University teachers and students! Strengthen our socialist state by mastering science!
31. Teachers and parents! Educate the young people to become active citizens of the GDR, to become fighters for peace and socialism!
32. The youth in front! High performance for socialism and peace in the "11th SED Congress FDJ Assignment"!
33. Young pioneers and Thaelmann pioneers! Fulfull your pioneer assignment "Always Ready at the Side of the Comrades!"
34. Athletes! Onward to the 8th Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the 11th Children's and Young Spartakiad of the GDR!
35. Artists and cultural workers! Enrich the GDR's socialist national culture through new achievements!
36. Women and girls! All your strength for a strong GDR and a secure peace -- for the happiness of our children!
37. Our deeds in the "Beautify Our Towns and Villages -- Join In" Initiative!
38. Members of the National Peoples Army and the GDR border troops! United with the comrades-in-arms -- combat-ready at any time for peace and socialism!
39. Members of the protection and security organs! Members of the workers militia! All your strength for the protection of the socialist achievements!
40. Militant solidarity greetings to the communists and workers parties on all continents!
41. We greet the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world!
42. Our greetings to the DKP that struggles for peace, work, democracy, and social progress in the FRG!
43. Militant greetings to the SEW that resolutely fight for the interests of the working people of West Berlin!
44. Anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and social progress!
45. Our firm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua!
46. Away with apartheid! Solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa!
47. Firmly at the side of the Arab peoples -- solidarity with the people of Palestine!
48. Our greetings to the Movement of Nonaligned States in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and national independence!
49. We demand freedom for all communists and patriots imprisoned by reaction!
50. Under the banner of Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- onward to new successes for peace and socialism!
51. Long live proletarian internationalism!

CSCE OBSERVERS VIEW GDR EXERCISES 14 APR

LD141410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Cottbus, 14 April 87 (ADN) -- The participants in the National People's Army troop exercises were further tested on Tuesday in action in the south of the GDR. The troops and staffs commanded by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, Deputy Defense Minister and chief of the ground forces command of the National People's Army, displayed excellent performances at the end of the first 6 months of training. Motorized infantry, tank units, gunners, communications specialists, and members of support services gave evidence of the high combat readiness of their collectives.

The observers from 22 CSCE signatory states familiarized themselves this morning with elements of rear and specialist equipment support. They inspected a regimental first-aid post as well as a field bakery and saw a repair company at work under field conditions. Afterwards the observers will be present when the 'northerners' attempt to break through the defenses of the 'southerners' with the use of advance detachments and airborne troops.

Observe Final Exercise

LD151635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0832 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Cottbus, 15 April -- The last combat action began on Wednesday morning in the troop exercises by the National People's Army (NVA) held in the south of the GDR. At the Nochten training area the 'southerners' successfully defended a sector, and in a counterattack destroyed the forces of the 'northerners,' who had broken through. Military personnel and diplomats from 22 CSCE signatory states observed the action at the end of the troop and staff examination and tested cooperation between land and air forces. They saw how the soldiers of the motorized infantry division of Colonel Rolf Bogdanow reestablished the old position after an attack and how this was followed up with a counterattack by a tank unit of the division.

The guests went to the observation post of the divisional commander of the 'northerners' and were present as decisions were reported to the exercise leader.

In the afternoon, they will observe the return of the troops to their bases from Weisskeisel station and from a march route.

Maneuvers End; Troops Return

LD151455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Cottbus, 15 Apr (ADN) -- The combat actions in the troop maneuvers of the GDR National People's Army (NVA) in the Cottbus, Wittenberg, Torgau and Goerlitz region ended today. [passage omitted]

At the end of the maneuvers, its leader, Colonel General Horst Stechbart, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA ground forces command, expressed appreciation at the achievements of participating army personnel. An initial evaluation shows that all important aims of political and combat training in the first half of the training year have been carried out. This is reflected in the high combat readiness, in the close coordination between army branches and services and helicopter gunship and fighter-bomber crews, and the resolute actions of both the defending "southern" and the attacking "northern" forces.

The participants in the maneuvers have consistently given their best, whether in the tactical airbourne landing, during defense with combat firing practise or reinforcement of the ground forces by the air force. In this highpoint of their training they testified to the increased combat strength and readiness of the troop formations, units, and staffs. All participating army personnel deserve thanks and recognition in this.

In evaluating the first half of the training year, these experiences -- including aspects which could be improved -- will be utilised in order to draw the necessary conclusions for future work.

Afterward foreign military personnel and diplomats observed the return to base by the troops who had taken part in the maneuvers at Weisskeisel goods station and along the route.

POOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BASIS FOR PRICE INCREASES

LD151448 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] As we have already reported, price increases have come into effect in Hungary, including a 20 percent rise of meat prices, higher prices for beer, soft drinks and cooking oil, although to a lesser extent. Certain engineering products have also become more expensive. Our "newsroom" commentary provides some details:

[Unidentified speaker] It speaks for itself that the Government decided to take these far-from-being pleasant measures all at once, and also that the extent of the increases surpass the figures expected by economic observers last autumn, at the adoption of this year's economic plan. Last autumn it already could be known that the ideas aimed at accelerating economic growth would not be fulfilled. Therefore, investment and consumption should be somewhat reduced this year. Still, plans for this year envisaged slight growth.

In recent weeks, on the basis of final data on last year, it became clear, however, that the performance of the national economy had been poorer than expected, and the unfavorable tendencies continued to prevail in the first 3 months of this year. The primary reason is that the greater half of foreign trade, counted in convertible currency, brought a deficit in 1986 instead of the expected surplus. That is, the country used for consumption and investment much more than what it had produced.

This would not be fatal if we could be sure that this surplus of consumption and investment would bring about a surplus of performance as well, and if our (?net) debts would not exceed $8 billion already. But, since this is the situation, urgent steps had to be taken. Once already we were able to struggle through a period of restriction, between 1979 and 1984, and then the country's debts decreased considerably.

In 1984 the government, in order to end the stagnation, made the faster growth of investments and incomes possible, but the expected result did not come about. So the explanation is clear-cut. Despite the series of reform measures, the operation and structure of our economy has not changed to a significant extent. Therefore, it could not bring about greater performance measurable in marketable goods.

It goes without saying that another period of restrictive measures cannot solve the problems of efficiency. Even more radical structural and organizational reforms are required for that. It is also natural that these cannot be taken without causing difficulties. So the nature of these reforms is widely discussed. But no one has doubts concerning the need to speed up the pace of changes.

MINORITY PROBLEMS OF HUNGARIANS IN CSSR DISCUSSED

LD170450 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 16 Apr 87

[From the "Panorama" program presented by Lajos Chrudniak with Szabolcs Udvarhelyi reporting from CSSR]

[Excerpts] [Chrudniak] The nationality question has been important for us throughout our history. Nationalist restrictions and selfishness have often hindered cooperation here in Eastern Europe at the expense of the mutual interests of Hungarian and other cohabiting nationalities. [paragraph continues]

It is a historical lesson that a nation that oppresses others cannot be truly free. The majority nationality must be courteous to the minority nationality, both in our country and elsewhere. It is the majority nationality that must stimulate the cultural, linguistic and socio-political development of the minority nationalities and their links with the mother nation. Szabolcs Udvarhelyi, reporting from the Csemadok Congress, notes that progress has been made and that the solution of the nationality problems is in line with the democratizing endeavors.

[Udvarhelyi] A torch and a book, the symbols of enlightenment and knowledge in the Congress Hall. There is nothing outside the huge building to indicate that the Congress of the Cultural Association of Hungarian Workers in Czechoslovakia is holding its congress there. The flags in the streets of Bratislava are in honor of the Soviet general secretary, Gorbachev. Restructuring has become the slogan in Czechoslovakia as well; thus, at the Csemadok Congress the topics discussed included what the nationalities could expect from the announced economic and social reforms.

[Unidentified speaker] We are expecting first and foremost that activity in the economic sphere will liven up and that, in accordance with the considerations which the scientific-technological revolution has given rise to, there will be a switch to more flexible economic management in Czechoslovakia as well. We also consider it a matter of course that the principle of more socialism and more democracy will extend to the national minoritires as well, considering that the treatment afforded to the national minorities is generally regarded as a measure or as a test of democracy.

[Udvarhelyi] The delegates spoke on behalf of 90,000 members. However, many things have been said that affect all the Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia. There was so much to be said that many speakers could not mount the rostrum, unlike the following two speakers, because of the lack of time.

[Unidentified speaker] We feel that the present program structure of the Hungarian broadcasts of Czechoslovak television is not in accordance with the expectations of our membership because insufficient attention is paid to the depiction of the economic and cultural life of the Hungarian nationality in Czechoslovakia.

[Second unidentified speaker] A social science journal would help at least to some extent with the problem of polarization but, as we know, there is no such journal. Thus, the voluntary activity of ethnographic survey work, all the nationality cultural work, has become marginalized. Popular culture -- and I am not thinking here of the cultivation of theatrical traditions of the amateur artistic movement, where we are much more successful — is learning about the everyday life of our fathers and grandfathers, understanding the lives without which we could not speak today about nationality, national or universal socialist culture. [passage omitted: music, a folk-dance group rehearses and children are taught biochemistry at a Dunaszerdahely Hungarian-language school.)

[Udvarhelyi] What difference is there is Slovakia between a Hungarian-language and a Slovak-language elementary school, particularly regarding the curriculum? Do the children here learn something different or in a different way from the children who attend Slovak schools?

[Third speaker] There is no difference in the curriculum, except perhaps that we also teach Hungarian language and literature in this school. We devote 3 hours a day to these subject. Otherwise, the subjects are the same, but they are all taught in Hungarian.

[Udvarhelyi] What are the chances of the children who complete their secondary education here to go on to further education, either at a university or at some sort of secondary vocational institute?

[Third speaker] Every student can apply to a college or university. There they will study in the Slovak language; this is why they have to be thoroughly acquainted with the Slovak language. Naturally, all the students who are reasonably intelligent learn to speak Slovak well and can carry on their studies. About 60 or 70 percent apply to study at colleges or universities, while the others go into employment.

[Udvarhelyi] What choices exist here at Dunaszerdahely? What are the proportions between the Hungarian-language and Slovak-language educational institutions?

[Third speaker] There are three Hungarian and two Slovak elementary schools. There are slightly more Hungarian than Slovak nursery schools, and there are both Hungarian and Slovak day care centers.

[Udvarhelyi] And what about high schools?

[Third speaker] The Hungarian-language elementary school has three parallel classes, the Slovak-language elementary school has two. There is also a Hungarian-language agricultural secondary school and a medical secondary school.

[Udvarhelyi] In your opinion, what are the chances of getting into higher education?

[Unidentified girl's voice] Well, the boys have a better chance because there is a greater need for male teachers. Nine people will be taken on at the Hungarian-Slovak faculty here; I think this is rather too few.

[Third speaker] Regarding the average in Slovakia, this is rather low, I could say that it is alarmingly low. Only 1.4 percent of those belonging to the Hungarian nationality have graduated from college. This is extremely low figure considering that the relevant percentage among Slovaks is 3.9 percent and among Ukrainians 5.6 percent. However much emphasis is placed on the educational character of teaching in the mother tongue, it is still necessary to devote outstanding attention to the acquisition of the Slovak language, so that the children are not handicapped when it comes to college admission.

[Udvarhelyi] The overwhelming majoirty of those belonging to the largest national minority in Czechoslovakia are the Hungarians, who number 600,000 and live in a zone adjacent to the Hungarian border. In the wake of the economic and social changes of the past decades, by now almost every district has a more of less a mixed population. The Dunaszerdahely district has the largest number of Hungarians, with a number of villages whose population is exclusively Hungarian. The Hungarian institutions have gradually evolved and strengthened since 1948, the socialist turning point. The rights of the nationalities have been laid down in law. Thus, in many places in southern Slovakia, including in Dunaszerdahely, bilingual signs are a matter of course and people can use their own language in the schools and offices. However, the district authorities are not acting in this manner everywhere.

[Unidentified female voice] It would be very important that in the Roznava district the bilingual signs should not continue to disappear; rather these signs should be promoted. In my opinion, the fact that an individual acquires the language of the given state does not mean that the law regarding the nationalities, which stipulates this as well, can be forgotten. These things ought to be observed here. In my opinion, if these things can be observed in other districts and if those districts are also constituent parts of the Slovak Socialist Republica, and if the same laws apply to all these districts, then these irregularities can only derive from people's neglect. [passage omitted]

MARJAI SPEAKS ON ECONOMY OF CEMA INDUSTRY

LD141309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] The CEMA ministers of domestic trade are conferring on how goods exchange could be improved. In all transactions, it is necessary that ties be more practicable than today, that there be less formality, and, that it is indispensable that national economies become more open. This, however, also means that the CEMA's organizational and legal forms will have to be transformed, said Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai at the consultation of CEMA ministers of domestic trade, from where Laszlo Gardai reports:

[Gardai] Tradition has continued this year: the CEMA ministers of domestic trade are now meeting for the 19th time. In the Bartok Hall of the Congress Center the participants were first greeted by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the government, Hungary's permanent CEMA representative. He said, among other things, that while CEMA's accustomed practice of determining contingencies for 5 years in advance may make secure goods procurement possible, the selection and variety of products (?available) in exchange hardly fluctuates. Production cooperation is minimal; One reason for the sporadic goods supply is the frequent shortages of spare parts. At all exchanges there is a need for ties to be more practicable than today, and that there be less formality in work. It is indispensable for national economies to become more open; and this also requires that CEMA's organizational and legal forms should be transformed. Speaking about our domestic affairs, Jozsef Marjai stressed that improving supply is based by the administration on domestic production and CEMA products. A priority task is supplying small settlements and fringe districts; the selection of inexpensive articles must be expanded, but the same thing also applies to new, modern products, which represent the highest standards. In Hungary, imports originating in CEMA have been stagnating for years; for this reason market research must be also developed.

Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade, summed up the ministry's tasks in three points: It must create a more consistent supply than is available today, with better quality and bigger selection. For this reason, acceptance and quality control will be made more strict. Demand, which is becoming ever more differentiated, must be continuously satisfied. Finally, shopping conditions must be improved; that is to say, there is a need for less crowded shops and better work organization. For this, naturally, labor-saving machines, measuring scales, and last but not least, modern cash registers are needed.

So far at the consultation, the Bulgarian, Vietnamese, GDR, Cuban, Mongolian, and Polish ministers of domestic trade have spoken about their own experiences.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC FORUM

LD121824 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Polish economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee, arrived in Budapest Sunday, on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Marjai, Hungarian co-chairman of the committee, to attend the committee's 23rd session. Jozef Koziol was met at Ferihegy Airport by Jozef Marjai. Also present was Tadeusz Czechowicz, ambassador of Poland to Hungary.

Marjai Speaks on Cooperation

LD132242 Budapest MTI in English 1934 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI) -- The Polish economic and technical days opened in Budapest Monday. In the course of the events experts are to inform the public of the latest Polish achievements in electronics, vehicle manufacture, machine industry, chemical industry, agriculture and food industry.

Opening the Polish days, Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol of Poland recalled that as a result of development over the past few years the value of bilateral trade exceeded an annual 1,000 million roubles, though there are plenty of untapped opportunities for cooperation. He stressed that progress could mainly be made by extending cooperation, and uniting productive and creative resources, and called for the establishment of joint ventures. He added that new types of ventures cooperation between the two countries could make bilateral cooperation even more successful.

Then Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Minister, delivered a speech. He said that developing cooperation with the socialist countries has a decisive role in he development of Hungary. Besides the measures taken to speed up progress it is essential that a qualitative reform should take place in the mechanism of the socialist integration and the activities of the CMEA organs. The new system of relations within the integration should be based on an organic unity of central management and market conditions.

Analyzing the development of Hungarian-Polish economic relations, Jozsef Marjai underlined that between 1981 and 1985, when both countries faced economic difficulties, the value of bilateral trade almost doubled, and last year the ratio of products manufactured under specialization and cooperation agreements came close to 40 per cent. The development of our relations prove that harmony between economic policies, including the systems of economic management, and the mechanism of cooperation ensures the most advantageous and reasonable division of labour between our countries, Jozsef Marjai said. In an effort to improve harmony, we should make the required corrections and prevent the revival of bureaucratic trends that hinder cooperation. On this basis a dynamic cooperation can be established that comprises the whole work process and is particularly important for both countries, Jozsef Marjai said.

Talks Conclude, Protocol Signed

LD161252 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- The 23rd session of the Hungarian-Polish Committee for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation ended in Budapest on Wednesday. The protocol was signed by the chairmen of the committee, Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Jozef Koziol of Poland.

The committee discussed the implementation of the agreements made during the latest meetings of the leaders of the two fraternal parties and the prime ministers of the two countries, the resolutions adopted by the 1986 session of the committee, and the provisions included in the chapter on economic cooperation of the complex programme of the long-term development of bilateral relations. It was established that the implementation of the high-level agreements aimed at the further development of economic; technical and scientific cooperation is, in general, advancing well. The parties agreed that in keeping with the needs that have recently emerged in the two national economies they would start to extend the economic chapter of the complex programme of long-term cooperation.

The committee surveyed the state of production specialization and cooperation. It was established that nineteen agreements have been signed in the field of the engineering and chemical industries for the current five-year period (1986-90), and further five ones are under elaboration. The committee deemed it necessary to accelerate work in this field and explore new possibilities of cooperations, first of all in the vehicle industry, mainly in car manufacturing, as well as in electronics, computer engineering, and the manufacture of flexible lines and farm machinery.

The parties gave a favourable assessment to cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. Cooperation is under way in 33 topics, and expected to start in further five fields this year. They deemed it necessary for the competent organs of the two countries to accelerate the introduction of biotechnological achievements as well as the Hungarian farm production systems in Poland, and examine the possibilities of cooperation in the production of fodder additives and veterinary drugs.

Assessing bilateral trade the committee established that last year deliveries increased dyamically and a further expansion is expected this year.

The committee instructed the competent organs and enterprises to carry out mutual deliveries up to schedule, and continue to conclude deals above the quotas and also for 1988 and the subsequent years.

The committee deemed it necessary to continue consultations on the economic management systems of the two countries, and accelerate work aimed at the establishment of joint ventures and direct relations between enterprises.

Jozef Koziol met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Polish deputy prime minister attended the formal opening of the Polish technical days in budapest.

Jozef Koziol left Budapest on Wednesday. At Ferihegy Airport he was seen off by Jozsef Marjai.

KADAR HOLDS 'CORDIAL' MEETING WITH DANISH PREMIER

LD151758 Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council, met Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, currently on an official visit to Hungary, Wednesday, in the parliament.

At the cordial meeting Janos Kadar and Poul Schluter held detailed talks on timely international issues, particularly the European continent. They turned special attention to the tasks of safeguarding peace, and establishing an atmosphere of mutual confidence, and stressed that peaceful cooperation of countries with differing social systems serves the common interests of peoples, and contributes to strengthening international peace and security. It was pointed out that all countries have their own responsibility in furthering the detente process.

The sides stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing successfully, and there is a reciprocal intention to strengthen the good relation that serves the benefit of both peoples, and to explore further possibilities of cooperation.

Present at the meeting were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Piroska Kiraly, Hungarian ambassador to Denmark, and Hans Kuhne, ambassador to Hungary.

Also during the day, the Danish prime minister met Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, At the cordial meeting the sides reviewed the development of bilateral relations and results of economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Present at the meeting were Piroska Kiraly and Hans Kuhne.

Premier Says Talks Encouraging

LD151802 Budapest MTI in English 1516 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, currently on an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, held a press conference Wednesday afternoon in the Atrium Hyatt Hotel in Budapest.

Summing up his experiences in Hungary he said that in the course of his talks and his visit to the provinces, he was familiarized with a developing, prospering country that is open to the affairs of the world.

In the following Poul Schluter stressed the important role of small and medium European countries in the process of detente. He said that alongside the major powers the small countries, as, for instance, Denmark and Hungary, can do much to improve the international climate. The fact that we are now witness to the emergence of a promising dialogue gives encouragement to this, he added.

Evaluating bilateral economic relations he noted that alongside traditional goods turnover, efforts should mainly be focused on spreading more modern forms as, for instance, joint ventures and technical cooperation. As an example, he mentioned agricultural machine production where experts see opportunities for reciprocally advantageous cooperation.

Answering questions, the Danish prime minister said he welcomes the Soviet moves that set the goal of eliminating short-range weapons from Europe, alongside the medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. At the same time he voiced that talks should also be held on the major reduction of conventional forces and armaments as, in his opinion, the Warsaw Treaty is superior in this field. A rapid progress in the reduction of conventional forces is only possible through direct negotiations between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

It was also noted at the press conference that the Danish representative will take over the office of president in the EEC Council from July, and it is possible that commercial talks between Hungary and the Common Market can begin at that time. Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter said Denmark is endeavouring to hold these talks as soon as possible, in the interest of improving trade conditions between the EEC countries and Hungary.

Premier Departs For Home

LD151805 Budapest MTI in English 1538 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI) -- Poul Schluter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, left Budapest Wednesday. The Danish prime minister paid an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Poul Schluter was accompanied on the visit by his wife.

The Danish prime minister and his party were seen off at Ferihegy Airport -- with military honours -- by Gyorgy Lazar, and his wife, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Also present were Hans Kuhne, ambassador of Denmark to Hungary, and Mrs Piroska Kiraly, Hungarian ambassador to Denmark.

BRIEFS

NEW CHURCH LEADERS APPOINTED -- The National Synod of the Hungarian Presbyterian Church held a meeting on 31 March at which Secular Chairman Jozsef Somogy presided. Several important personnel issues were also on the agenda of the meeting. The supreme body of the Presbyterian Church appointed Bishop Karoly Toth, the pastor of the Kalvin Square Church and the deputy chairman of the Synod, as pastoral chairman of the Synod to replace Bishop Tibor Bartha, who retired for health reasons. Veszprem Bishop Attila Kovacs was appointed deputy chairman, and Councillor Zoltan Aranyos was appointed chief councillor. State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, greeted the elected leaders. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Apr 87 p 9 AU]

METRO POLICE ESTABLISHED -- On 2 April a press conference was held by Police Colonel Dr Zoltan Racz, public transport deputy of the Budapest Police Headquarters [BRFK]. He announced that on 1 April a metro police subdepartment of the Patrol Service Department of the BRFK Public Safety Command was established with a staff of 100 people. These people will be continually present at metro and subway stations and on the trains as of the opening of the metro on 6 April; at less busy stations voluntary police will be on duty. Some of the reasons for setting up the police are as follows: For the more than 1 million travelers per day there are intolerable phenomena along the routes, such as people selling goods, playing music, and singing without a licence, and an increase in the presence of young loiterers, tramps escaping cold weather conditions, and other people of dubious existence. There are also drug sellers and people selling illegal hard currency in the subways. The BRFK, the Metropolitan Council's Budapest Traffic Enterprise, and the leaders of the metro are of the opinion that explicit measures will be necessary to maintain traffic safety. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Apr 87 p 6 AU]

MESSNER PROPOSALS LEAD TO MINISTERIAL CHANGES

LD162255 Warsaw PAP in English 1608 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 16: At today's Sejm meeting present were Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner.

The meeting was opened by Roman Malinowski. The agenda was complemented with a speech of the prime minister, supplementary election to the Council of State, changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers and the Sejm committees.

Prime kMinister Zbigniew Messner took the floor. His speech focused on the economic reform's second stage.

The Sejm acknowledge the government's plans presented in the speech and pertaining to the materialization of the second stage of the reform.

The legislative works of the meeting began with the first reading of a bill sponsored by deputies on the amendment to the Polish Constitution. The essence of the proposed amendment is granting constitutional rank to the institution of referendum which is a novelty in Poland. Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki (PUWP) took the floor on this matter on authorization from the extraordinary Sejm committee which had drawn up the bill.

The bill was directed to the extraordinary committee appointed to consider the bill on social consultations and referendum.

Bill on Cinematography [subhead]

Next the deputies heard the first reading of a government bill on cinematography presented by Minister of Culture and Arts Aleksander Krawczuk. He said that the estimated number of video recorders in this country is about half a million. Cable television will be here in the near future and satellite television over our heads. The world has become an open, vast field of ideological and political confrontation. All this accounts for the fact that film is no longer just a fragment of entertainment and artistic life.

A new legal regulation of the functioning of cinematography aims at modernization and structural, economic, social, and professional improvements. This is why the bill proposes new institutional solutions. One of them is the creation of a committee for cinematography to be supervised by the minister of culture. The basic task of this institution would be to improve management, to rationalize and integrate the interests of the sponsor and the artistic milieu.

The creation of the committee does not change the law on the range of activities of the minister of culture and arts, hence it requires no further legislative measures.

Another key innovative element in the bill is the creation of a filmmaking institution, whose structure would partly follow that of the artistic institutions. We are convinced that such a solution may be just a filmmaking institution in which the general mechanisms of the economic reform will be appropriately combined with the unique nature of [words indistinct] which, in turn, will enable the elimination of such hazards as growing commercialization of distribution and, in consequence, of film production.

In the proposed economic-financial system, film groups are independently acting enterprises subjected to the mechanisms of the reform.

A completely new element in the law if the legal regulation of the video field. The emergence of video has until now continued uncontrolled and time is high now to give it a legal shape. The bill provides definitions of a number of concepts crucial for the legal regulation of marketing video-cassettes containing feature films by recognizing the sale and leasing of such cassettes as forms of film distribution, the minister said.

Polemics on Bill Cinematography [subhead]

While taking the floor during the discussion, Deputy Mieczyslaw Bandurka (DP) said that the proposed draft law aroused objections and criticisms. It undermines, among others, the principles of the economic reform included in laws on state enterprises and crews' self-management in state enterprises granting, for instance, too wide powers to the chairman of the committee for cinematography. The draft consolidates monopolistic structures of the Polish cinematography which have existed for 40 years, said he.

Deputy Jerzy Kawalerowicz, a well-known film director, said that without introducing comprehensive legal regulations, without significant changes concerning the structure and the functioning of the entire film production system, without up-dating the technological and production base and without improving active influence and programmatic inspiration — one cannot think today of fulfilling by film of its important political and cultural role.

I cannot agree with Deputy Bandurka. By saying that the draft law introduces monopolistic structures, takes away independence and introduces methods based on commands in film production, he has deeply misunderstood the draft and the spirit of this law, Kawalerowicz said.

Changes in Council of State, Government [subhead]

Next, the Sejm held supplementary election to the Council of State. The motion to hold the election, deputy Sejm speaker in chair of the debates [as received] told the meeting, was submitted kby the president of the Council of State. He proposed Aleksander Legatowicz — a Sejm deputy elected from the all-Polish list, a scholar and member of the Consultative Council at the President of the Council of State -- to the post. With four abstentions, the Sejm adopted a resolution on electing Legatowicz member of the Council of State.

Premier Zbigniew Messner presented proposals of changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. He moved for Zbigniew Gertych to be recalled from the post of vice-premier. I am doing this as I know of his readiness to take up an important job in the field of Poland's relations with abroad. The premier thanked him sincerely for cooperation and assistance in implementing the government's tasks. He also told the Sejm that President of the Council of State General Wojciech Jaruzelski also entitled him to thank Professor Zbigniew Gertych for his to-date conscientious and fruitful state service.

Next, the premier told the meeting that the chairman of the Government Planning Commission proposed to appoint Stanislaw Gebala to the vacant post of a vice-chairman of the commission. I believe it would be purposeful, Messner said. That is why, taking into consideration Gebala's qualifications and his personal wish to start work in the Planning Commission, I am moving for recalling him from the post of minister of labour, wages and social affairs.

The premier moved for appointing Zdzislaw Sadowski vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. He also told the meeting that he intended to entrust Sadowski with further concretization and implementation of the 2nd stage of the economic reform, as well as with other duties resulting from a new division of tasks in the government leadership.

The premier proposed Janusz Pawlowski to the post of the Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs.

The prime minister said that changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers were consulted with the PUWP, the Democratic Party and the United Peasants' Party leaderships, and also with the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council. The two proposed candidates to the vacant posts in the government won support from these bodies.

With three votes against 15 abstentions, the Sejm passed a resolution recalling Zbigniew Gertych from the post of vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. With two abstentions it recalled Stanislaw Gebala from the post of the minister of labour, wages and social affairs.

With 8 abstentions the Sejm adopted a resolution appointing Zdzislaw Sadowski vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, with one vote against and 16 abstentions -- appointing Janusz Pawlowski minister of labour, wages and social affairs.

Bill on Technical Inspection [subhead]

Next, Minister of Mining and Energy Jan Szlachta presented to the Sejm a government draft law on technical inspection in the first reading. He said, among others, that the draft law retained the binding principle of the state inspection and defined its organs, namely, the office for technical inspection and local inspectorates of technical inspection subordinate to the office, and specialized bodies of technical inspection, defined by the government in a decree.

In tune with to-date practice the draft describes the office for technical inspection as a central state administration body subordinated to the ministry of mining and energy.

I believe that the draft law on technical inspection presented to the Sejm will contribute to increased efficiency of management and improved quality of technical equipment. It will also update the system of technical inspection in Poland through the use of solutions tested in other states.

After a discussion, the Sejm submitted the draft law to Sejm Committees.

Bill on National Census [subhead]

Next, the Sejm heard the first readings of the government bill on the national general census in 1988, presented by the president of the Main Statistical Office (GUS) Wieslaw Sadowski, who said that the forthcoming general census in Poland -- the fifth one in the post-war period -- is planned to be held in December 1988. It is designed to provide basic data concerning the population and its housing conditions.

Analyses of the results are to be used in work with the socio-economic plan for the years 1991-1995. In compliance with postulates from some milieus, it is planned that the general census will not embrace information pertaining to personal rights of the citizen, his feelings or his sense of privacy, as, for instance, concerning his incomes, religion and nationality.

In order to make it possible for the general census to be conducted properly it is necessary to obligate citizens to answer questionnaires. Citizens covered by the general census have a guarantee -- on the strength of the law of 1982 on state statistics -- of the protection of information gained by the general census.

A pilot census will be conducted in chosen districts in December, 1987, said Sadowski.

Next, deputies asked questions concerning the draft law on the national general census in 1988.

Deputy Adam Swiatek (PUWP) asked why it is necessary to collect data concerning apartments, rooms and buildings. He also asked what the total cost of the general census will be and about the economic effectiveness from the use of the gathered information. Deputy Roman Nowakowski (UPP) pointed to that fact that statistical yearbooks lack numerous significant information on individual farms.

While answering questions, Wieslaw Sadowski said that a census of apartments has always been accompanied by a population census as it includes data concerning living conditions of society. It is planned that the forthcoming general census will additionally provide information on buildings. It will not need much effort but it will provide valuable information necessary, among others, to balance repair needs. It is difficult, however, to estimate indirect costs, and the effectiveness of the census. In his opinion it will be high.

The president of the Main Statistical Office (GUS) said that due to their limited size, statistical yearbooks do not include many detailed information, including the one concerning agriculture. These data are gathered and published in branch yearbooks and other GUS publications.

The Sejm Presidium proposed the draft law on the national general census -- 1988 to be submitted to appopriate Sejm committees.

Next, the Sejm heard answers to deputies' interpellations and questions.

At the close of the meeting the Sejm introduced changes in the composition of Sejm committees and wound up its debates.

MESSNER ADDRESSES SEJM ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD161409 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1206 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at a 16 April Sejm session in Warsaw -- recording]

[Text] For 3 months, in presenting the government program for the current year, I have been reporting about our work, inspired by the 10th Party Congress and the sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, on further modifications to the system under which the economy functions, conventionally termed the second stage of the economic reform. On the authorization of the Council of Ministers, the Secretariat of the Economic Reform Commission has drawn up an appropriate document setting down the goals, directions, and also the assumptions for implementing the reform's second stage.

Taking part in this work were eminent representatives of economic science and practice as members of the commission, and people outside its number. A valuable contribution was made by citizen deputies, by representatives of the PRON National Council, and also many other socioeconomic organizations and associations. At various stages in the compilation of the document, it was analyzed by the state's political leadership. The consistent determination to speed up and deepen the reform was confirmed at a session of the Economic Reform Commission on 25 March this year by Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The main aim is to build a modern economy: An efficiently operating economy, balanced, and with permament developmental capabilities, guaranteeing a good market and meeting the growing aspirations and needs of society. To realize this goal there must be a departure from the only half-effective method of small steps; decisive action must be taken to clearly shorten the way to achieving the expected results in line with society's aspirations. Similar transformations are also being made in the USSR and the other socialist countries and the words reform, reconstruction, and acceleration have entered the contemporary political and economic vocabulary for good.

The reform, although it focusses attention on the economy, is not just an economic problem. It demands far-reaching revaluations in public awareness; it also demands changes in the system of running the state.

A fundamental characteristic of our approach is comprehensiveness, a cohesive view of the economic, social and political problems. The reform is a change in the logic of the functioning of society and the state and in the process of creating and dividing the national income. The idea is to better fulfill the fundamental principles of the system of government; equal opportunities, possibilities for self-fulfillment through work; division of the national income according to the amount and quality of work.

In creating new economic solutions, one has to see them in conjunction with reconstruction of the system of management, and, more broadly, the model of ruling. In this sphere, much has already been done in our state to build an increasingly complete form of socialist democracy. The concept of worker, cooperative, and local self-governments is passing the test in practice. It is of benefit to widen the participation of the working class and the whole of society in managing, but we are only half-way along a difficult road.

The stereotype concept of the state as omnipresent and omniresponsible -- dividing up and giving -- must pass into history. Among the numerous functions fulfilled by the state, it must above all create and organize conditions for every citizen to want and be able to fully realize his potential, with benefit to himself and to society. The greater the usefulness of his work, the greater his standing, prestige, and living standards.

The state's role is also to ensure the essential conditions for social security, and access to education and work, regardless of the starting point. The level to which these needs are satisfied depends on the country's resources, on the earned economic surplus. How large it is afterward will be decided both by social activity and the effective system of management precisely defining the functins and mutual relations of political, state, and administrative structures.

Why are we deciding to speed up the process of reforming the economy at this precise time? The first stage of the reform brought economic stabilization, and guarantee a considerable -- for the existing conditions -- increase in the production of the national income. The mechanisms of qualitative development have not yet been mobilized to a sufficient degree for various reasons. Extensive growth factors are becoming exhausted, and in the long run will not satisfy essential social and economic needs. This truth is penetrating the minds of an increasingly broad social and professional milieux. It inspires, as never before, the creation of a front of support for qualitative changes in the economy.

Today, having a better point of departure, we are deciding therefore on deepending the solutions of the reform in order to achieve the assumed goals, that is, effectiveness, restructuring, and modernization.

May it please the house! As soon as tomorrow, the document defining the directions of the second stage of the reform will be published and submitted for broad public discussion. This allows today's speech to concentrate on indicating the leading trends in the process of reform. They are: consistent release, preferment, and initiative; broadening the reconstruction of the system of direction and management; achieving economic equilibrium; and creating conditions for initiative and activeness both collective and individual, to become the basic driving force in enabling the desired transformations to be made. This applies to state enterprises, cooperatives, companies, and the nonsocialized sector. The implementation of this assumption will demand modification of the legal system. Superfluous formal barriers, limiting the initiative of economic units, and legal norms of a discretionary nature will be eliminated.

Speaking of simplification the aim of this process is to shape an economic policy in which everything which is not forbidden by law is permissible. It is envisaged that the requirement of obtaining the view and agreement of founding bodies before an enterprise can undertake new forms of production activity and join associations and other unions, will be abolished. Access to activity in foreign trade will be facilitated. The system of records and the circulation of documents in enterprises, offices, and institutions will be simplified. The Economic Reform Commission Secretariat document assumes a considerable increase in the flexibility of the organizational forms of the economy.

Facility [word indistinct] promotes the mobility of production factors. An important role, besides the new-type multiplant structures, will be played by various types of companies, particularly those created to set up companies, units of the socialized economy, with citizens' participation, especially those in the innovatory activity sphere. In the socialized economy, the basic, dominant form of ownership is state ownership. The further development of collective enterprise demands that new forms in this sphere be sought. One such form may be communal ownership, being an expression of the extension of local self-government of towns and parishes, and also a further increase in the financial independence of people's councils, that is, by widening the sources of income. An important trait in the general process of releasing social energy will be the development of a genuine cooperative movement; and the elimination of bureaucratic strata.

Among other things, abolishing the obligation to provide statements on the purposefulness of setting up new cooperatives is envisaged. Opportunities for cooperative activity outside the structure of the central unions, but with such cooperatives retaining their membership of the main Cooperative Council, would be expanded.

Work is in progress to find ways to link more closely employees' interests to economic results and enterprise development. This should be assisted by the changes in enterprise remuneration system, which more closely link the wage levels, especially those of management personnel, with the profits of the enterprise. Transformation of some state enterprise into companies, in which some shares would be sold to their own employees, is being considered. The sales of shares could be made within the profit-sharing payment schemes. As well as strengthening employees' economic links to their enterprises, we will eliminate administrative and legal regulations which restrict a personnel drain to better, more efficient enterprises. The application of flexible forms of employment, such as piecework contracts and commission contracts, which make possible increases in vocational activity, and of modern forms of work organization, such as the team-contracting system and partnership groups, is growing.

Along with the trade unions we have analyzed the regulations protecting labor relations.

In their present form they are, in part, the source of the so-called social employment which has unfavorable effect on enterprises' economic activity and consequently reduces the earnings of those who work will.

The proposals I have listed are examples of economic solutions to a much wider problem of fashioning the work ethic. They have to be supported by educational, propaganda, and organizational activities.

Pro-efficiency orientation requires changes in the organization of relations between bodies of state administration and economic units. We shall strive to observe the principle of their equality before the law. The existing regulations which make it possible for both sides to take legal proceedings against decisions in respect of their compliance with the law should be more consistentl applied in practice. The issue of resolving disputes between economic units through specialized economic courts is being considered. This would require a reorganization of the present system of economic arbitration.

An issue of great significance which gives rise to much public emotion is the function and the structure of the so-called center. Ministerial powers should be focused on the following issues: Programming the development and restructuring of the economy; scientific and technical progress; and the creation in the name of the state of norms of conduct and their enforcement. The present model of founding bodies requires (?review). The usefulness of the creation of enterprises by specialist state financial institutions is being considered. This would enable cuts in the number of sectional-branch ministries, particularly in industry, and the simplification of their structure. By the same token, there would be far-reaching curtailments in the sphere of interference by reformed ministries in the current activity of enterprises.

Work is in progress on defining the powers of all central and supreme organs of the state administration and also on reducing their number. The party and government commission for reviewing and modernizing organizational structures in the economy and the state has begun the appropriate analysis with a review of the Ministry of Finances and Construction, spatial and communal economy. Its results will be used in the legislative work being carried out, concerning the Council of Ministers and other supreme and central organs of the state administration. The modification of the structures of the center will be accompanied by the reduction or elimination of sprawling units acting as an intermediary in supply turnover, toward strengthening direction producer-customer relations. A review of those units will be undertaken.

In accordance with the provisions of the act on counteracting monopolistic practices in the national economy, before the end of the year there will be a check on all agreements on establishing branch associations and accords. In cases where the main part of their activity is monopolistic premises, they will be eliminated. Similar steps will be taken with regard to multiplant enterprises and intermediate links of cooperative unions.

Work is nearing completion on the program of strenthening the role of money. This will serve the reconstruction of institutions in the financing system, particularly banking. The creation of regional communal banks is under consideration. Measures will be taken to develop commercial banks which would supply credit to enterprise activities. This will be accompanied by a revitalization of credit policy and the flexible formation of the degree of interest, which will permit the gradual creation of a credit and capital market. Experience gained shows that a basic condition for the success of the reform is the acheievement of economic equilibrium. This is a premise for mobilizing the machinery of efficiency, including correct cost accounting; motivation to productive work; and self-regulation, for instance sensitivity of economic subjects to signals from the market.

The causes and consequences of the lack of equilibrium have been assessed many times already, including in the Sejm forum. Undoubtedly, in the long run, an increase in the supply of goods and services is of fundamental significance.

A serious obstacle has been raw and other materials' hindrance deepened by a high level of indebtedness. We cannot expect its quick removal. Thus, it is necessary to manage thriftly, to create mechanisms for transferring resources to these enterprises, the better use of which is made possible by technology and organization. This is also an important part of a general process of restructuring. Correct policy of shaping incomes and prices will play an important role in achieving the equilibrium of economy. A reconstruction of a system should be unequivocally aimed at making prices more realistic, reducing subsidies, and at linking these processes with the level of incomes.

A pace for carrying out restructuring is, however, an open matter. The Economic Reform Commission Secretariat has submitted three variants for the rationalization of the prices and incomes structure. The choice of an option will require additional and detailed stimulus calculations. Undoubtedly, a common conviction to the effect that it is possible and necessary to proceed quicker has been a decisive prerequisite in the choice, but the fact is that it did not remain in the sphere of declarations alone, and this is confirmed by practical attitudes and actions.

May it please the House. Time left for consultations and discussions on the second stage of economic reform will not be a time of idleness. Many of the presented changes can and will be implemented immediately. Within the framework of the prevailing economic law, the government has been anticipating solutions, which can be considered as consistent with directions of the reform. Included among actions of this kind should be — as announced in the January Sejm expose — the putting in order of financial economy, both within the state budget and within the enterprise. Rigors transpiring from the law on bankruptcy will be applied more sharply than before. This may be confirmed by a decision on refusing further assistance from the budget for Warsaw Budopol enterprise, which holds out no hope for improving its financial management. The Polish National Bank has a list of several dozen other enterprises facing bankruptcy. This should be a warning signal for all inefficient units. It will be conducive toward creating better conditions for competition and sharper market verification, the activity undertaken by the anti-monopolistic body, established in accordance with a law passed by the Sejm. A council will be appointed to this body for counteracting monopolistic practices, which will include representatives of trade unions and consumers' organizations.

The intensification of exports is of great importance for the economy and for the pace of implementing the reform. Apart from decisions already taken, for example transforming hard currency allowance accounts into cash accounts, an introduction is envisaged of a system of selling hard currency between socialized enterprises.

In order to increase the number of those entitled to engage in foreign trade, the principles of granting licences will be verified. This will make it possible to eliminate the unnecessary middlemen. These actions will be accompanied by a policy of ensuring liquidity of hard-currency allowances and of setting exchange rates which would promote exports intensification.

Within the general direction of tightening economic cooperation with the socialist states, stress will be placed on developing direct collaboration between enterprises and scientific research units, and on creating joint enterprises. The next CEMA session will focus attention on problems of restructuring the mechanisms of multilateral cooperation. Poland is one of the active initiators of these changes.

An important problem, especially at present, is the operation of the materials supply system and subcontracting arrangements. In order to attain greater flexibility, the rigid regulations concerning preferential supplies will be gradually revoked and the extent of rationing in materials turnover will be reduced step-by-step. Already this year the compulsory intermediation in the turnover has been reduced by half. In 1988, it will be reduced by a further 25-30 percent. Direct agreements between enterprises will be to an ever greater extent the formal basis of the supply of the means of production. Economic stimuli -- surcharges, rebates, removal of price fixing restrictions, and so on -- will be more widely used to strengthen lasting supply and subcontracting contacts.

The government will create conditions for speeding up scientific and technical progress. Alongside a significant increase in expenditure for this purpose, proposals for an act on innovation units have been submitted to the Sejm. Research and production centers will also be created.

We are working on a comprehensive program of management training in state administration and in enterprises. We intend to invite activists of employees' councils and trade unions to participate in this training.

I have already emphasized at the beginning that the reform of the economy is not just economic but also social in nature. This has been confirmed by our experiences to date. Concerning such difficult problems as making prices more realistic or eliminating inefficient enterprises, we have already had compromises and reductions in the rate of progress. We do not hide the fact that speeding up reform might bring about social problems, especially in connection with the necessary changes in prices-and-incomes policy. There will be tendencies and attitudes in favor of submitting demands, as well as impulsive local protests against particular solutions. This should be averted in the course of preparations. There will be no time for making concessions during the period of implementation. That would lead to delays or complete loss of the opportunities which the reform brings. Up to now we have been aiming at curbing all conflicts on the enterprise workforce-administration line. Hence the very frequent discretionary concessions, remissions, discontinued collection of tax, and repayment of debts in installments. The differentiation of the economic situation in enterprises may more frequently reveal a conflict of interests and even worsen them. Despite this, we will continue to limit interference from the center in the direct production and wage conditions of individual enterprises and sectors.

Forcing enterprises to undertake activities aimed at more rational management is the main direction of the policy of efficiency and thrift. The current review of organizational structures in the economy and the state and the universal job review is a back-up to the systemic solutions of the second stage. The course of this work to date shows both the positive elements and the obstacles to its implementation. A decisive bearing on gaining the optimum results lies above all with an active approach by enterprises and factories themselves to the problem. For if we talk about the vital need to free initiatives, this process should begin by putting economic units in order. Nobody will do this for the enterprises.

An integral element of the policy of effectiveness is the economy measures announced by Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelki, with particular reference to the central administration. The Council of Ministers, at a meeting on 10 April, made the decision to keep budget expenditure this year within Z190 billion. The number of management posts in the state administration, the central and local administration, will also be cut, including a 20 percent cut in the number of undersecretaries of state and directors general.

There will be broader use of system machinery promoting the limitation of employement in the adminstration. These measures have a moral as well as an economic implication. They show that nobody should evade the observance of economy measures, the search for reserves. These measures, however, will not replace the reform. They are of important auxiliary significance.

May it please the House! I would like my speech today to be received as an inauguration of the general public consultations of the proposals of the second stage of the reform. They are the result of work by a broad aktiv of economic circles. The concept was given concrete shape in conditions of conflict of various views and opinions. This can be seen from the mass media presentation of meetings of the Economic Reform Commission, the Consultative Economic Council, and the Main Board of the Polish Economic Society.

Many of the proposals which have been put forward still have to be worked on, including by extensive analyses and options for their implementation. We expect the discussion on the proposals conducted in work enterprises, academic circles, and social and political organizations to yield rich fruits. In order to secure cohesion between the directions of system transformations and the current decisions of economic policy I contemplate setting up an institutional form of efficient steering of these processes within the Council of Ministers. In this quarter the final shape of solutions for the second stage will be worked out and presented to the chamber. Work will start immediately on finalizing draft legislation and practical decisions for implementing them. I appeal to the house for full support for the actions undertaken by the government.

FURTHER ON MESSNER'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

LD151131 Warsaw PAP in English 0050 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 14: Tuesday was the second day of the official visit of the Polish delegation led by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner to Egypt. The highlight of the day was the reception of Zbigniew Messner by President Husni Mubarak.

In the evening Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi gave reception in honour of the Polish guest.

Later in the afternoon the delegations of both countries led by Zbigniew Messner and 'Atif Sidqi continued plenary talks. They were preceded by a private meeting of the two prime ministers.

During a plenary session the premiers acquainted themselves with the course of and conclusions from the talks held by groups of experts.

Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Jusri Mustafa initially agreed upon an increase in the two-way trade exchange, including a 20-30 percent rise in the volume of trade exchange carried out under compensation agreements over the next two years. The Egyptian side was invited to take part in the Poznan International Fair.

The sides discussed prospects for the consolidation of cooperation in the field of higher education and science. It was agreed that the number of research training, [as received] Polish and Egyptian, will be doubled. Polish scientists on their visits to Egypt will concentrate on archaeological studies. Both sides agreed that it is advisable to resume the practice of full studies of Egyptian youth in Poland.

Poland as well as Egypt plan to considerably expand the cultural exchange. Plans provide, among other things, for the staging of an exhibition of Egyptian art in Poland. The participation of Polish Egyptologists and experts will also increase in the preservation of monuments of the ancient Egyptian culture.

Presidents of Polish and Egyptian Committees for Radio and Television Janusz Roszkowski and Husayn Enan signed an agreement on cooperation between the two radio and television networks.

Also today, wife of the Egyptian president Susan Mubarak met with the Polish prime minister's wife Irena Messner.

In the evening hours today, Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi gave a gala dinner in honour of the Polish prime minister which was attended by delegations taking part in talks and other guests.

During the dinner, heads of both governments delivered addresses. Wednesday will be the final day of the Polish premier's official visit to Egypt.

Addresses Banquet

LD151136 Warsaw PAP in English 2146 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at banquet in his honor in Cairo on 14 April]

[Text] Cairo, April 14: Zbigniew Messner emphasized his warm reception and hospitality encountered by the Polish delegation on Egyptian soil, adding: "We fully reciprocate these feelings and come out for further rapprochement and consolidation of friendship between both our states and peoples."

Continuing his address, the prime minister drew attention to the timing of his visit during the jubilee 60th year of the Polish-Egyptian diplomatic relations, whose attainments are substantial and which encompass all fields of cooperation: Politics, economy, trade, science, technology, and culture. "I believe the visit proves that, following a period of standstill, the Polish-Egyptian relations return to normalcy and have good prospects for the future. They are encouraged by internal stability in Poland and Egypt, ambitious development programmes in our both countries, a complementary character of our economies, and advantages afforded by the international division of work," he added.

Zbigniew Messner referred to his meeting with the public's president Husni Mubarak, who had accepted the invitation from Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay an official visit to Poland, and stressed that all meetings with his Egyptian interlocutors were held in the spirit of friendship and partnership, were sincere and definite. "We have established a dialogue on bilateral relations as well as the international and regional issues," he said.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the far-going convergence of views in evaluating the international situation. In this context, Zbigniew Messner said: "Poland and Egypt support the East-West dialogue, they hope for a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe, which would mean considerable lowering of the ceiling of power equilibrium, would open way to restoring confidence based on the principle of equal security, would facilitate further disarmament talks, and would bring closer the building of a world without weapons under a universal security system.

Further in his speech Premier Messner pointed to Poland's contribution to the consolidation of the security and cooperation process in Europe by recalling the recent initiative to protect Europe's cultural heritage.

The Polish prime minister recalled that Poland supports the Arab and Palestinian cause, stressing the (Poland) stands for a just and lasting solution to the existing conflict by way of an international conference held under the U.N. auspices, and with the participation of all the sides involved, in their number the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the legal representative of the Palestinian nation. "We come out for a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war and for a just solution of other regional conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Latin America," he added. "I am deeply convinced that sharing our common opinions and hopes, Poland and Egypt -- in their concern for the future of our nations and world peace -- will continue developing a multi-faceted cooperation," Messner said in conclusion.

Sidqi's Banquet Remarks

LD151141 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 14 -- During a gala dinner given in honour of Premier Zbigniew Messner, the Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi expressed satisfaction with the fact tha the Polish premier's visit in Egypt coincides with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries.

The speaker stressed that despite changes in the international arena, which took place over this period, the relations between Egypt and Poland have remained permanent and stable, and have not been affected by short-lived tendencies.

The Egyptian prime minister stressed that, for his country, Poland is a country which respects Egypt's attachment to the policy of nonalignment in the international arena as an inviolable principle, favouring dialogue instead of tension, and the consolidation of concordant cooperation between countries instead of competition and mutual destruction. For Egypt Poland is that friendly country which is the advocate of a peaceful solving of international problems and conflicts.

'Atif Sidqi spoke with recognition about the participation of Polish pilots in maintaining normal traffic in the Suez Canal after its nationalization in 1956.

He stressed that friendship between Egypt and Poland was particularized in a close economic cooperation which had embraced various domains of industry including the automotive industry, agriculture, trade, science and culture. Egyptian premier expressed conviction that presently there was a favourable climate and good prospects for broadening the Egyptian-Polish cooperation which serves the interest of both countries and peoples.

Communique Issued

LD151948 Warsaw PAP in English 1639 GMT 15 Apr 87

["Joint Communique After Messner's Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Cairo, April 15 -- Invited by Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Dr. 'Atif Sidqi, Polish Prime Minister Professor Zbigniew Messner paid an official visit to Egypt between April 13-15, 1987.

The visit of Polish Government chief coincided with the 60th anniversary of establishing Polish-Egyptian diplomatic relations and was an expression of both countries' interest in developing friendly relations to the benefit of both nations and peace in the world.

The Polish guest and accompanying persons were given a warm and cordial welcome by the Egyptian authorities and nation.

Professor Zbigniew Messner was received by President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Husni Mubarak to whom he handed a message from President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski together with an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted and its date will be fixed by diplomatic channels.

During talks which passed in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship and mutual understanding, it was stated with satisfaction that the Polish-Egyptian relations were developing favourably and with full observance of the principle of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs, and mutual benefit. They are a good example of peaceful co-existence of states with different social and political systems.

Both sides expressed their desire to better utilize the existing reserves and possibilities to expand cooperation in various fields, especially in economy. The sides recommended their respective ministries and institutions in both countries to make direct contacts with the view to increasing trade and seeking new forms of industrial cooperation of enterprises.

Both sides noted with appreciation progress attained in scientific and cultural cooperation and came out in favour of its further development. The Egyptian side highly evaluated the work of the Polish Mediterranean archaeology station in Cairo and the work of Polish archaeologists and conservators working on the reconstruction and renovation of historical monuments. The sides said that their cooperation in science, culture, and information contributes to better mutual knowledge of both nations, their historical heritage, and modern achievements. They signed an agreement on cooperation in radio and television.

Professor Zbigniew Messner and Dr 'Atif Sidqi carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the current international situation. They voiced deep concern over the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and appealed for putting an end to it so as to protect mankind from the horror of armed confrontation. The means recovered this way should be used for the weal of man. In this context they voiced support for all disarmament and peace initiatives.

Both prime ministers exchanged views on the present economic situation in the world. They drew attention to the danger brought about by the uneven development of states and by the international debt which requires urgent and realistic solution.

While evaluating the situation in Europe both sides pointed out the significance of CSCE decisions which confirm the principle of territorial integrity, independence, and inviolability of state borders. They pointed to the relation existing between European security and the security in the Mediterranean Sea and came out in favour of turning the latter into a peace zone, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, as well as for creating nuclear-free zones in various world regions.

The talks paid special attention to the present situation in the Middle East, which is a serious threat to peace in the world.

Both sides called on Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and declared themselves in favour of implementing the Palestinian nation's just rights to self-determination and creation of its own state. The sides voiced support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian nation. Both sides confirmed their support for holding an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO.

The sides considered the present situation in Lebanon with concern and voiced regret over nonsensical fighting that jeopardizes Arab interests and solidarity, and they called for an immediate ceasefire and halt to attacks on Palestinian camps, and for respecting the sovereignity and integrity of Lebanon.

The sides also exchanged views on the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which causes tremendous human and material losses.

Poland and Egypt give their support to all peace initiatives, in this number the initiatives of U.N. secretary-general and the 5th conference of Islamic states' leaders which was held in Kuwait last January. The sides voiced their hope that Iran, just like Iraq, will accept the idea of ending the futile bloodshed and destruction and solving the disputed issues through negotiations, which will be advantageous for the cause of peace in the region.

Declaring full solidarity with African states in their struggle for development and progress, both sides condemned the inhuman policy of apartheid pursued by the rascist South African Government and called for an end to the unlawful occupation of Nambia and for putting into practice the U.N. resolutions that confirm that nation's right to self-determination.

Both sides expressed appreciation for the activities of the non-aligned countries movement for the cause of peace, disarmament and establishing a new international economic order.

Chiefs of the Polish and Egyptian governments voiced full satisfaction with the course and outcome of their talks, which showed a far-going convergence of views on the questions discussed.

Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers thanked for the hospitality he had received in Egypt and invited Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Departs Cairo

LD160718 Warsaw PAP in English 2147 GMT 15 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondents Adolf Reut and Roman Strzemiecki]

[Text] Cairo, April 15 — Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner ended today a three-day official visit to Egypt, paid at the invitation of Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt 'Atif Sidqi.

On Wednesday, Zbigniew Messner went to B'ir al-Bahri where he was acquainted with the results of works of Polish archaelogists and conservators carries out in the temple of Queen Hatshepsut and Pharoah Totmes 3rd.

Farewell ceremonies took place at the international airport in Cairo. The Polish delegation was cordially seen off by Egyptian Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi.

Arrives Home

LD160832 Warsaw PAP in English 0610 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 -- Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner arrived here tonight after concluding his official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. In a statement for the press upon arrival, Messner highly assessed the substantive preparation of the visit by the Egyptian side and expressed conviction that it would serve the further development of relations between both countries.

URBAN DISCUSSES STOCKHOLM VISIT, WALESA

LD142100 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 14 Apr 87

[By Leszek Kubiak and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 -- The following are the main topics of Government Spokesman Minister Urban's press conference for Polish and foreign journalists here today:

Misrepresentations by Western mass media of the Polish Government spokesman's statements made during his Stockholm visit, Urban's talk with Ms. Birgitta Dahl, minister for the environment and power industry, more about the Swedish driver's case, the second stage of the economic reform, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner's visit to Egypt, the question of Walesa's trip to Italy and passport for Adam Michnik, the government's plans about getting society to believe in the reform, the problem of nomenclature, the question of whether the government is going to allow the emergence of new trade unions, whether Poland had detected increased radioactivity, the alleged contamination of powdered milk sold to Bangladesh, the prices/wages relation.

Talks in Sweden [subhead]

For the past few days I was the guest of Ms Maria Regent-Lachowicz, the Polish ambassador to Stockholm. Some Swedish politicians and persons co-steering the Swedish diplomacy were kind enough to avail themselves of my visit and invite me to talks on, among other issues, the Polish-Swedish relations, Urban said. They displayed considerable interest in Polish home affairs. Poland has started to draw a different kind of interest than before. We stopped being treated by the world press as an ailing part of Europe and a scene of internal conflicts. Poland is now arousing curiosity as the place where bold economic reform and political changes are worth seeing. These assume particular significance through thir kinship with changes in the Soviet Union as part of the transformation typical of the socialist domain of the world.

Misrepresentations of Government Spokesman's Statements [subhead]

Western reports on what I said in Stockholm are mutually inconsistent. I found many misrepresentations or sheer inventions. The greatest interest of Western press was drawn by what I said about the economic reform's second stage. It is our satisfaction that what is most important in Poland has eventually been admitted most important also by the Western press. After my Stockholm press conferences, the bold plans discussed in Poland were presented to public opinion in many countries in an ample and vigorous fashion, Urban said. The U.S. agency UPI said that Urban had chosen the Swedish capital to display the Polish reformatory plans for the first time.

But what I said in Stockholm about the currently discussed plans to intensify the reform was exactly the same what I had already said on a Tuesday press conference in Warsaw. My Warsaw statement was almost completely ignored by Western mass media, while in Stockholm it was called sensational.

It is amusing that I was quoted as saying many things which I never said. I was asked, for example, whether we planned to open a stock exchange (Polish: gielda) [PAP notation] in Poland. My answer was that we do not. But there are various events called gielda in Poland, so the word stirs no doctrinal inhibitions. Yet, the AP, AFP, and UPI agencies reported that I was announcing the opening of a stock exchange in Warsaw, and THE ASSOCIATED PRESS even found a Polish Embassy spokesman allegedly quoting the date when a stock exchange would open in Poland to facilitate the selling out of the state-run industry into private hands.

I said that the second stage of the economic reform would see a sweeping restructuring of system of economic management in Poland. Some Western agencies, however, renamed the management system into a change of the economic leadership. REUTERS has completely invented my allegedly saying that the economic reform's principles would be consulted with the church leaders. And this news dashed around the world despite its being all too surprising in view of the bishops' spiritual mission and their competences. I was only speaking of the participation of economists ideologically associated with the church in discussion over reform.

I was said to have announced that the reform's second stage would be a wholesale reprivatization of the state-run industry, although when answering the respective question, I emphasized our reforming the socialist, state-run economy. UPI even attributed to me that I failed to rule out a possibility of inviting Walesa to the consultative council, despite my explaining in reply to the appropriate question just how poor the qualifications for consultants are of people who say mutually contradictory things and something different every other day. However, while answering the question on the so-called oppositionists in general and their chances in public life, I stated that no one in Poland is blacklisted once and for all. Everything depends not on their past but present attitudes and on the future evolution of their attitudes, Urban went on.

I have experienced, therefore, as the press spokesman of the Polish authorities, an unusual [words indistinct] intensification of misrepresentations imputing to me that I said various things which those asking the questions must have necessarily wanted to hear, he said.

Talks with Birgitta Dahl [subhead]

Asked for the details of his talk with the Swedish minister for the environment and energy, Ms Birgitta Dahl, Urban said that the talk concerned environmental protection issues, political matters and Poland's and Sweden's stands on disarmament issues.

Swedish Driver's Case

Answering the question stating that the trial of the Swedish driver will begin in Swinoujscie next Thursday, Urban described as unfortunate the fact that some emigration circles in Sweden are abusing Swedish hospitality with a view to supporting the opponents of the authorities in Poland. He also admitted that the possibility of freeing Yearn on bail exists, but this depends on the length of the sentence and the court's decision.

Second Stage of Economic Reform [subhead]

Minister Urban answered a number of questions concerning the second stage of the economic reform in Poland. He stressed, that the economic reform in Poland has been going on since 1982. The second stage is to be spread out over three years. At present we want to intensify the reform process, Urban said. This will be an evolutionary process. I expect that a big part of the new solutions contained in the second stage of the reform will come into force quickly, Urban said and also added that the draft of the second stage of the reform will be published soon, and that press conferences on this subject will be held for foreign newsmen with knowledgeable people. The reform of the banking system is to be covered by this document, whereas the issue of the sale of shares to employees of enterprises was, according to Urban, of no prime importance. This matter is of a supportive character and I do not know whether it will be adopted, Urban said. He also explained that up to now he had only addressed the issues of changes in the management system and not changes in the leadership, as the Western press insinuated. He added that the reform of the so-called centre falls under the second stage of the reform, but this matter must be approached with caution, so that even the intermediate effects were beneficial for the Polish economy. The attestation of work posts will cover administration structures to a very wide scope, Urban said.

Answering the question what the government intended to do to convince the society about the reform's success, Urban said that two methods were possible. One is to point to the facts showing that the reform is activating the economy, the other -- educate the society with regard to economy, that is explain in a popular way the meaning of the intended actions.

Premier Messner's Visit to Egypt [subhead]

Urban termed Premier Messner's visit to Egypt as momentous and creating hopes for the development of Polish-Egyptian relations. We are striving for the development of economic and political cooperation between our countries, he said.

Walesa's Trip to Italy and Passport for Michnik [subhead]

Asked why Walesa could not go to Italy, Urban said, that Walesa's employer did not see the possibility of giving him leave. However, if he would want to go in July or August, he will not have difficulties receiving a passport. If Adam Michnik applies to appropriate authorities for a passport, as every citizen should, he will also receive a passport. The Western press claimed that he did not receive a passport, while he did not apply for a passport at all.

Nomenclature Problem [subhead]

Asked whether nomenclature will be abolished in Poland, Urban directed the person asking the question to General Jaruzelski's speech, in which he said, that contests for managerial posts should be conducted and that the number of non-party people in managerial positions should be increased.

Whether The Government Allows For Parallel Trade Unions [subhead]

Urban answered this question in the negative. No, this is just gossip, he added.

Radioactivity on the Increase? [subhead]

Asked whether Poland noted an increase of radioactivity on its territory, Urban said that he had no information on this subject. He referred, though, to the alleged contamination of 3 thousand tonnes of powdered milk, which Poland sold to Bangladesh through a Singapore intermediary. The milk was tested before shipment and met the terms of the contract. Poland sent 3 experts who were not, however, allowed to examine this milk. We are intervening in this case. Minister Urban also said that hitherto no measurable effects of the Chernobyl accident were observed in Poland.

Price Levels and Wages [subhead]

Referring to the data quoted by the so-called Solidarity's regional Executive Committee about the newly introduced prices and the increase in wages, Urban said, that the data quoted by them are close to the truth. However, a neat trick was employed — the price levels taken were the newly introduced ones while the wage levels were from the end of 1986. But the wages will of course increase throughout the whole year. The average wage in 1987 will of course be higher. The price increases were intended to rationalise the price structure and not lower the overall purchasing power, Urban said.

At the end of the conference Urban said that he will comment on an interview of former Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski for the Paris "KULTURA" monthly at next week's conference.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. SENATORS NUNN, WARNER

AU151808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/04/1987 -- On Wednesday, April 15, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received U.S. Senators Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Forces Committee of the Senate, and John Warner, member of the committee, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview reference was made to the links of cooperation between Romania and the USA, and the wish was expressed to work for their further development and diversification, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantages. The belief was emphasized that the more powerful expansion of the Romanian-U.S. relations, its setting on lasting, long-term bases was beneficial for both countries and peoples, to the cause of international understanding and cooperation.

During the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu set forth at length Romania's stand on the major aspects of the international life.

Expressing concern over the particularly serious tension worldwide, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania stressed that the halting of the arms race, the passage to effective disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the safeguarding of the peoples' peace and life were fundamental questions of the present-day world. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that Romania declared for an independent settlement of the different problems and phases of nuclear and general disarmament without conditioning them. In that framework President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that a corresponding accord should be reached as soon as possible on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, as a first step towards the complete liquidation of nuclear missiles from the continent.

The guests were highly appreciative of Romania's constructive foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and demarches to achieve disarmament, establish a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister.

Present was Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest.

WARSAW PACT APPEAL TO NATO TERMED 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

AU111754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1553 GMT 11 Apr 87

["A Military Spending Freeze and Reduction -- A Major Step to the Cessation of the Arms Race and the Passage to Disarmament" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/4/1987 -- "The Warsaw Treaty states' proposal for a moratorium on the military expenditure that Romania put forth to the N.A.T.O. states is a concrete and constructive proposal" newspaper "SCINTEIA" says in a commentary on April 11 stressing that the new initiative serves the fundamental interests of all the people of the world, the cause of peace. All the more important is this proposal now when the threat of a conflagration with unforeseeable consequences on humanity not only persists but is also growing.

The proposal — that adds to others made by the Warsaw Treaty states over the years -- could effectively check the hazardous escalation of arming and the growing military expenditure, avert the war threat, built confidence and security, and contribute to detente in Europe and the world over.

Significantly, the commentary stresses, the proposal was advanced by Romania which has worked tirelessly to stop the spiralling arms race, particularly the nuclear one, to safeguard the foremost right of people to life, to peace, to help the peaceful settlement of the fundamental problems today. Over the years Romania tabled comprehensive disarmament programmes all of which concentrated on the idea of freezing the military expenditure and reducing it, with the money thus saved to be used for constructive purposes, for economic and social progress.

This is a position that Romania has taken all along, starting from the direct relationship between the faster pace of military spending growth and the continuing proliferation of arming in terms of quantity and quality that resulted in greater instability and a multiplication of the sources of conflict. Romania, that has long favoured a military spending freeze and cut, views the measures as likely to check the arms race and provide for a passage to real disarmament. And, since disarmament cannot be achieved otherwise than gradually, by a stepwise approach, a first step would be to freeze and cut the military budgets. It is in that spirit that Romania has taken perseverent action at the U.N., the disarmament Conference in Geneva and other fora where arms are discussed to propose — as part of the general disarmament programme it supports- - that military spending be cut by 25-30 per cent until 1990 and by at least 80 per cent before the year 2000. Last year Romania cut by five per cent is troops and arms, and by nearly 10 percent its military spending in a move that was unanimously approved in the November 23, 1986 referendum.

Showing that the moratorium now proposed would not automatically lead to disarmament measures if the growing arms race were curbed -- for the first time since the end of the Second World War — and the means thus saved were used for the fulfilment of the economic and social programmes, and the creation of a climate of peace and understanding, "SCINTEIA" points to the importance of the Warsaw Treaty states' proposal in light of the underway international negotiations on halting the arms race and passing to disarmament.

If adopted, the measure would make a substantial and valuable contribution to confidence-building, to the creation of a new political climate that may lead to other measures apt to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the world. This proposal could clear the general political atmosphere, pave the way for accord on the pressing problem of intermediate range missiles in Europe. Furthermore, the proposed moratorium broadens the framework by adding to the abolition of nuclear -- and conventional -- weapons a proportional reduction of military spending and its beneficial effects.

Highly important is the cledarly-stated constructive positive that the financial resources that are thus saved should not be used for the development of new arms or for other military purposes, but for economic and social growth. At a time when the position of the developing countries continues to deteriorate as a result of the economic crisis and of large external debts, the channelling of the huge funds and resources now wasted on the arms race to economic and social development would definitely change the picture. But the proposed moratorium could also ease the economic problems of the other states of the world, including of the developed ones. And the eventual reduction of military spending would open the prospects for a revival and growth of the world economy.

Alongside the other states that sponsor the measure, Romania hopes that the N.A.T.O. states would be receptive and favourably react to this constructive proposal, highly relevant not only for what one says but also for what one does, for one's readiness to take real and effective steps toward disarmament, "SCINTEIA" winds up.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON SPEECHES TO RCP CC PLENUM

AU011248 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 26 March on pages 2, 4, and 5 carries 12 reports ranging between 700 and 1,000 words on speeches made by full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee (PEC) and RCP Central Committee members at the 24-25 March RCP Central Committee plenum. All speeches, totalling some 10,000 words, deal in general terms with various achievements in the country or enterprise they represent and measures taken to improve activity.

Almost all speakers express "satisfaction with and deepest patriotic pride for the results of the recent visits that you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid to some Asian countries."

Constantin Olteanu is the only full member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee to address the meeting. He speaks in his capacity as first secretary of the Bucharest RCP Municipality Committee and, on behalf of Bucharest inhabitants he expresses the belief that "in the second quarter of this year the export plans will be fulfilled" in all Bucharest municipality enterprises.

The 11 speeches reported are made by RCP Central Committee members who represent various countries: Carol Dina speaks on behalf of workers in Galati county, Neculai Ibanescu on behalf of Iasi county, Marin Enache in his capacity as minister of metallurgical industry, Radu Balan speaks on behalf of Hunedoara county, Agurita Alexandrescu on behalf of Bacau county, Stefan Rab on behalf of Covasna county, Emil Huidu on behalf of Gorj county, Ghorghe Enica on behalf of Constanta county, Maria Gheorghe on behalf of Neamt county, Dumitru Constantin on behalf of the workers in Bucharest "Vulcan" heavy machine enterprise, and Baria Bradea on behalf of Satu Mare county workers.

All the speeches follow the same pattern; the speakers effusively praise Ceausescu for his "tireless political and organizational activity", Elena Ceausescu for her "great scientific and political activity, carried out for the Romanian people's progress and prosperity", and report on the measures that have been taken in their county or enterprise to improve activity, "being greatly mobilized by your [Ceausescu's] guidelines and recommendations" they pledge to improve their work, increase production, and fulfill the plan provisions for the second quarter of this year. The speakers also note some "shortfalls" that occured in certain fields of activity in the first quarter of this year, without going into detail, and report on the measures taken "to eliminate all the shortfalls" and to ensure that "the spring agricultural campaign is appropriately carried out."

RENOVICA CHAIRS LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD160545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- It is of great significance that the practice of providing more concrete insight into the conclusions and standpoints adopted at the LCY Central Committee sessions is gaining ground. The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed this at its 14 April session, noting that the practice is conducive to increased efficiency [word indistinct] to the carrying out of direct actions greater consistency and responsibility in discharging duties, and greater unity and more coordinated activity within LCY.

At the session, which was presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered its own immediate tasks in implementing the conclusions about the LC organs' and organizations' ideopolitical activity and potential to carry out the resolutions and tasks set by the 13th LCY Congress, which were adopted at the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium's immediate tasks in implementing the conclusions of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee, the statement on the session emphasizes -- include a number of activities to be carried out throughout the entire LC. These are: to implement the 13th congress stance on responsibility in the LC and, in particular, the responsibility of the leading officials and those exercising social functions; to stimulate and consistently to carry out ideopolitical differentiation; to improve the method of work in municipal LC committees; to enhance the method and substance of work in basic LC organizations; to strengthen the class dimension of the LC; to establish specific forms of the ideopolitical activity of the LCY members and the way in which they organize to carry it out.

Prompt, truthful, objective, and better way of imparting information within the LC, from the direction of the basic and municipal organizations and the central and provincial committees to the LCY Central Committee and vice versa was emphasized as an important prerequisite for enhancing democratic relations and responsibility within the LC and for ensuring united action.

The Presidium also discussed the topical ideopolitical issues and the tasks facing the LC organizations and organs in carrying out cadre policy in the system of all-people's defense with particular emphasis on the issue of providing the Armed Forces with regular and reserve officers and of training cadres for fulfilling the tasks of all-people's defense in sociopolitical communities and associated labor.

The Presidium noted that in the postwar period cadre policy had successfully kept pace with the development of the Armed Forces thus contributing to the efforts to maintain an all-Yugoslav character of our Army. Through the work of relevant bodies, the LCY is endeavoring to ensure proportional representation for each nation and nationality, for each republic and autonomous province, in the Army's regular officers' structure chosen on the basis of criteria which take into account the quality of the cadres as well. In recent times, however, certain difficulties have arisen in implementing this constitutional principle due to a decline in the number of candidates for military schools and academies from some republics and provinces and from the ranks of some nations and nationalities.

In this connection the Presidium pointed to the need for more organized and broader activity by LC members, organizations, and organs in all social organizations and in work with young people, in particular, and for more effective and favorable solutions to some issues concerning officers' status and material position, in order to pursue the cadre policy more successfully in all the parts of the system of all-people's defense and in the Armed Forces, in particular.

The Presidium is also reported to have endorsed a program of its international cooperation in 1987. The Presidium accepted a report by Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium, about his visits to Mexico, where he attended the third Mexican Socialist Party Congress, and to the Communist Party of Cuba. The Presidium positively assessed Orlandic's visits and talks in Mexico and Cuba, noting that they will make a significant contribution to efforts to better understand the current trends in Latin America and to further develop the LCY's cooperation with these parties.

SUVAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY, NATIONALISM

LD011941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Vukovar, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Our principal long-term revolutionary task is to return social means to associated labor thus enabling the economy to assume direct control over the bulk of working assets and to spend the large part of accumulated capital on the basis of the process of self-management decisionmaking.

This was stressed by Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during a meeting this evening with the Vukovar political aktiv. He also said that since the adoption of constitutional amendments, the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, the planning of our society's development had been in the hands of etatist and techno-bureaucratic forces within and outside associated labor. Even today, he said, only an insignificant part of social accumulation is utilized in a self-managing way. It is still socio-political factors that decide on development, and the republics and provinces behave largely like states in the struggle for distribution and redistribution of the general social surplus value, and are represented in this by the bureaucracy.

A significant part of social capital functions, for instance republican and provincial capital, like a kind of national capital, are collected and divided on etatistic bases and in collaberation with the more or less territorialized banks. This then is also the main basis for the phenomenon of nationalism in the ranks of our "forces" and "structures," the flirtation with petit bourgeois nationalism, sorties to the dangerous brink of separatism, and also a (?desire) for unitarist and centralist solutions.

Speaking about the current economic situation, Stipe Suvar stressed that there was too much pledging to documents and decisions, while at the same time many people behave as they please. Even while the FEC is making efforts, it is exposed to strong attacks, though it enjoys support of the SFRY assembly, LCY Central Committee and all the leaderships in the federation and in the republics and provinces. Neither the changes to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, nor intervention laws or various restrictive measures of the federal state will or can bring about change on their own, Suvar stressed. If at the start we have to introduce state intervention measures, then we all must obey them, while the sections of the working class that are worse off must be protected by solidarity measures. Of course, the current economic measures in this aspect must be constantly amended, so that they would not also hit those who are really making progress in business activity and raising productivity.

Next year, Suvar recalled, we will start repaying debts that have been rescheduled for 5 years. The main question is: Do we have products that somebody in the world will want to buy for the price that suits us. We have to develop an economic policy which will stimulate exports over a long period and curb domestic spending. Simultaneously, we should not be stimulating production that has no prospects on the world market. For all these reasons we must support both the present FEC policy and efforts in the current economic policy, regardless of the extent to which this or that measure also proves to be wrong. Let us amend each measure that does not prove to be good and stimulative, but eventually we have to enter the real economic world, regardless of all its shocks and disruptions.

Speaking about the activity of the LC, Stipe Suvar said that democratic centralism in the party has elapsed in both of its aspects. There is strong pressure from bureaucratic and technocratic elements, as well as from various gangs, cliques and informal power groups. All this paralyzes the LC in its political work and decreases its penetrating power and influence.

While Tito was alive, the LCY Central Committee was in a position to work less well, but now it would be necessary to have the Central Committee be some kind of collective Tito. Under the new conditions, the party must reinforce itself, so that democratic centralism becomes effective in the real sense of the word. Without this principle there is no strong role of a revolutionary party, nor any other party.

Continuing his speech, Stipe Suvar spoke about what he called a veritable outcry against all leaderships. Opposing such criticisms, he stressed that it is the LC that must fight for the freedom of responsible criticism of specific leaderships, and of each individual leader. In this spirit a leadership and leaders may be replaced if specific and argued criticism shows that they are not up to their tasks. These phenomena, now very rare, will become normal in the further democratization of party life. Democratization in the LC is not of course possible without democratization in society and vice-versa. In this country, he assessed, instead of the strengthening of socialist democracy there is a strengthening of liberal tendencies and liberalization, which play into the hands of the counterrevolutionary forces.

Suvar devoted a great deal of attention to anti-socialist forces, stressing that they do not stand a real chance to overthrow our social system and replace it with their own, since our system has become deeply rooted among the people and has means to defend itself, as well as forces capable of doing so. But, Suvar asked, what would happen to us, after 40 years of struggle, if in socialist Yugoslavia the system would have to defend itself against some more violent, broader measures of repression. This would, he said, annul the historical effect of our revolution, threaten the entire heritage of Tito and all our visions, our confidence and conviction that we are capable of creating some kind of a new society and move on the way that we were the first in the world to have chosen. Really, the problem is more in our organization, in what we do and do not do, then in the stronger assault itself of all anti-socialist forces about which we have recently had to speak, since they have become more provocative. A space for them is created by our realities and relations, which we have to change.

In the period after Tito's death, and because of our economic crisis and the weakened ability of the LC to uniformly act on the principle of democratic centralism, nationalistic manifestations grew while nationalistic programs have been revived. Unfortunately, they are increasingly openly promoted, threatening to also spread their influence over public opinion of "their" nation and to permanently upset the entire public opinion in Yugoslavia.

Today, paradoxically it seems a feeling of being threatened has emerged with all of our nations, not so much that somebody from the outside would swallow them, but in the sense of nationalistic interpretations of mutual relations. There is no danger of extinction threatening the Slovene nation in the new Yugoslavia, as it is claimed by zealous Slovene nationalists. Also, nationalists among the ranks of the Serbian nation today insist on the theses that the Serbian nation is in particular threatened and broken up, though this nation is not only our biggest nation in terms of numbers, but also a nation with a very developed feeling of cultural and historical integrity. The psychology of being under threat, according to which Socialist Yugoslavia is badly organized and that therefore in it "my" nation is suffering from our other nations, is by no means innocuous, Stipe Suvar said.

There is an increased number of texts that see new Yugoslavia as some kind of a Cominform child and Josip Broz Tito as an agent in the service of Cominform who had worked precisely on creating this kind of Yugoslavia in which the Serbian nation would supposedly be broken up and all other nations distressed and thereby the national question unsolved. Also, claims are spreading that the decisions of AVNOJ had been superimposed, that what the second session of AVNOJ had proclaimed is really a fabrication of a small group in the Yugoslav Communist Party Politburo. There are also theses about superfluous republics and fictional nations. There are also tenacious theories that our nationalities are part of foreign bodies and that in this sense they should be put in their place under special control, and if there is no other solution, parts of the country should be amputated.

The most dangerous thing in all these shady nationalistic activites, Stipe Suvar assessed, is that in social life and in public opinion we are facing, in the mass social psychology, the penetration of the formulas of national reconciliation, national rallying together and national homogenization. As is well-known, the "Mass Movement" in Croatia in the seventies was first to develop theories of national reconciliation of the Partisans and the Usatasha. Today we have acquired in our other nations propagators and ideologues of national reconciliation. In Serbia the nationalists are proclaiming the Chetnik movement as anti-fascist, while the Partisans allegedly outwitted the Chetniks, thanks to Tito's cunningness, with Cominform intrigues and British compliance.

In Slovenia the nationalists are proceeding from the theory that because Slovenes are few, besides which we belong to Europe, and where our southern brothers live is the Balkans, today we are not so much threatened by the Germans in Austria and the Italians in Italy, even though the Slovene national minorities there are exposed to national pressure. We are today threatened with intellectual and linguistic occupation, of you like through the work force and migration of our brothers from the south. These, Suvar said, are the consequential ideas of petit bourgeois Slovene nationalism. I would go so far as to say that in this sense we have elements of the "Mass Movement" today in Serbia and in Slovenia, and of course in Croatia, and elsewhere.

In the continuation of his talk, Stipe Suvar spoke about the activity of Croatian nationalism in the area of language, which, as he said, has already yielded poisonous fruit. He believes that the so-called declaration on the name and position of the Croat standard language, adopted in 1967, has been implemented and is still being implemented, together with a developed long-term nationalistic strategy. Croatian nationalism has achieved much in the area of language.

The aim is the destruction of the linguistic unity of the Croatian and other nations of Yugoslavia which speak the same Croatian or Serbian or Berbo-Croatian language, with all the differences of their variants.

The aim is to create a rift in the language with regard to the Serbs, Montenegrins and Muslims, with particular pressure on the Serbs in Croatia to confirm to the norms and practice of "pure" Croatian language, or to separate themselves into their own, Serbian language. There is also a calculaton on an eventual linguistic war in Bosnia-Hercegovina, in the sense of who and how many in this republic will speak "Croatian" as opposed to "Serbian", and so on.

Suvar recalled the stances of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium of 1985 on linguistic policy, stressing that quite a lot has been done toward their implementation, but that there is evidence of large obstructions by nationalist forces. Croatian nationalists, he said, are stubbornly fighting for a separate "national" Croatian language. In order to conceal the fact that they are constantly manufacturing and heightening the incidental nature of the situation, they accuse anyone who warns of this of unitarism and an anti-Croatian conspiracy. In their aim to create a separate (national) language they manipulate science, democracy and social policies. Delays in the implementation of the stances of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, and the appearance of certain works which conflict with them, speak of the real social public and political strength of the forces which stand behind such policies.

All this would be incidental and unimportant if it were not taking place in the period following the stances of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium on language, if these theories were not also put forward by LC members, if some of them were not officials of the Croat Writers' Association, the editors of journals, journalists in several papers, and so on. To this, Suvar stressed, "I fully agree with the publicly stated view that both positive matters and disagreements did not take place without the knowledge, encouragement and even the participation of political factors." That such a situation exists was confirmed by the political manipulation surrounding the award of certain prizes from the Miroslav Krleza Fund, and even more so by the fact that so far no one has borne party responsibility, despite the clear stances of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium on these awards. Thus, it is not surprising that we were recently able to read in VJESNIK's "Panorama Subotom" such messages from a literary pen which sounded as though they were published in a nationalist paper of 1971. The main nationalist goal in the short term, when we are setting about changing the Constitution of the SR of Croatia, is to prevent the adoption of such a constitutional definition which would more previsely determine the name of the language and thwart nationalistic interpretations.

In public statements by individuals, and by journalists, and sometimes in newspaper commentaries, emphasis is placed on the so-called European orientation of Yugoslavia, but in fact, according to Suvar, concealed behind this is criticism of Tito's foreign policy and orientation toward the nonaligned and the role of our country as a small country on a world scale.

Let me also mention the formula: a strong Serbia -- a strong Yugoslavia, that is, without a strong Serbia there cannot be a strong Yugoslavia. Serbian nationalists, however, often conceive of a strong Serbia in a very broad sense, or rather they see a strong Yugoslavia virtually as an expanded Serbia. Then in contrast to this formula, other nationalisms "of ours" throw out the slogan "a weak Serbia -- a strong Yugoslavia." The essence of both theories is the same. We in this country must fight so that every part of Yugoslavia is strong and that all our republics are strong. This is so that Serbia does not feel that the provinces within it are a burden or millstone around its neck, but normal parts of its social being, which in a particular way enrich that being, but which are not simply a matter for Serbia, but for all Yugoslavia. Contemporary Yugoslavia would not be able to survive if we were to liquidate the provinces.

Finally, Suvar mentioned the theory that the underdeveloped are a millstone around the neck of Yugoslavia, preventing the country from moving forward. This essentially nationalistic belief and sentiments is quite widespread in the developed republics and regions of Yugoslavia. On the other hand, among the underdeveloped there is the idea that the developed are selfish and are destroying Yugoslavia with their own interests and on their own account. This Yugoslavia, Tito's Yugoslavia, with all its present weaknesses and vulnerability, is far stronger and more united than the evil prophets of its breakdown and ruin think and claim. Of course, Suvar said, this does not mean that eventual economic collapse in this country, which is possible, accompanied by a broad outpouring of dissatisfaction by the people, primarily on economic grounds, and less as a result of indoctrination by reactionary ideologies, could not open the doors for nationalist movements to raise their ugly heads and attempts to destroy Yugoslavia or reorganize it. The forces of socialism would then be faced with the task of preventing this for the sake of survival, and they would, without a doubt, succeed in this, but at what cost, Suvar said.

Stressing that in its practical policies the LC must be far more offensive and must regain its somewhat lost authority, Suvar identified three basic conditions for this: The development of socialist democracy, purging the LC of those who have no place within it, and its activity on the principles of democratic centralism. On this basis, he said, we will also achieve greater unity in settling accounts with nationalism, each with his own, and all together with all of them. Likewise, it is a nationalistic idea that the Serbia-Croatia axis is essential for Yugoslavia -- Let us Serbs and Croats agree on what is necessary and then things in Yugoslavia will be more or less correct. This is the illusion and heritage of the old world and a new bureaucratic nebulous dream, Suvar stressed. Then there is the Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia formula, that is the formula of the Belgrade, Zagreb-Ljubljana alliance, because the others are supposedly unimportant! This again is a nationalistic denigration of all the other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. It is from this corner that calls come for abolition of certain republics and provinces, and we hear the negation of the existence of the Montenegrin, Macedonian and Muslim nations.

OFFICIAL PROTEST OVER ALBANIAN 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV' RALLY

LD151907 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today strongly protested to Switzerland over a brutal attack on its representative at the U.N. conference on the promotion of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in Geneva.

Four days ago, a group of Albanian emigres staged an anti-Yugoslav rally near the Geneva railway station and physically assaulted and injured deputy head of the Yuvoslav delegation to the conference Dragoljub Dimitrijevic. Some 300 Albanians brandished Albanian flags and banners bearing the slogans "Kosovo - Republic," "we shall fight for Kosovo" and similar [sentence as received]. The demonstrations, organized by the so-called "Popular Movement for a Kosovo Republic" which rallies anti-Yugoslav emigres of Albanian nationality, were held with the authorization of and in the presence of Geneva police.

In its official protest, Yugoslavia points out that Switzerland failed to fulfill its obligation to provide protection to a participant in an international conference. Yugoslavia also informed the director-general of the U.N. Geneva office of the incident.

OFFICIALS CALL MINERS' DEMANDS 'UNREALISTIC'

LD162221 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1220 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Labin, April 16 (TANJUG) -- Nearly 1,500 workers of the Rasa coal mine close to Labin, a town on the Adriatic peninsula of Istra, northwestern Yugoslavia, have been on a strike for the eighth day [words indistinct] to have their earnings considerably increased beyond regulations in force in Yugoslavia.

Their strike started on April 8 by the miners' demand for higher pays by 100 percent retroactively to January 1 this year, and for another 50 percent on March 1. In the following days their list of demands has become longer and they now insist on having the responsibility of the mine management examined, some their social problems solved and on talks with federal or the republic of Croatia officials, the mine being located in Croatia. [sentence as received] [passage omitted]

The local party leadership assessed the miners' demands as unrealistic and out-of-step with efforts being exerted by Yugoslav society as a whole for economic stabilisation, while Croatia's republican officials assessed, in a talk with representatives of the Labin municipality and the mine management Tuesday, that there is no ground for meeting the miners' demands under regulations in force in Yugoslavia.

In the meantime, this work stoppage is inflicting a loss of 70 million dinars (130,000 dollars) on the Rasa coal mine daily.

The application of the new laws pegging pays to productivity has led to 121 work stoppages in Yugoslavia since early this year. According to official figures, 21,232 workers have gone on strike this year, i.e. less than 0.5 percent of the total of employed.

LC COMMITTEE TO DISMISS 54 SECRETARIES IN PRILEP

LD161157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Prilep, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Prilep LC municipal committee endorsed the stand that 54 secretaries of Basic LC organizations should be relieved of their duties for a lack of activity, as well as some members of the secretariat, 40 members of the municipal political aktiv, and 7 LC members engaged in production. Earlier warnings, written invitations, and the holding of seminars did not contribute to more active work in LC organizations. The stand of the Prilep party leadership is in accordance with the statute and resolutions, as well as with the stands and conclusions for conducting cadre policy. Out of 54 secretaries of the LC municipal organization, 18 are in associated labor with the rest from local communities in the town and the surrounding area.

The Presidium adopted the stand to start the dismissal procedure against those secretaries of municipal LC organizations which held fewer than three meetings a year. If the required minimum number of meetings to be held was raised to half of the 12 meetings envisaged by the statute, the number of secretaries who would be dismissed for inactivity would be considerably higher.

It was established that the LC in Prilep last year only worked with half of its capacity, and discussions in the LC basic organizations should indicate the reason for such inactivity, whether it is opportunism or losing confidence in the LC or the like.